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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement--having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

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Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
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Fifteen Copies	18.75
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Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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Continue to offer, at an enormous sacrifice, the large line of Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, PURCHASED AT H. B. Claflin & Co.'s GREAT PANIC SALE.

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$1,500,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.

At the Fourth Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRIZE-BEARING TICKETS.

The Chances are as One to Five.

Some One will Draw a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Investing Fifty Dollars.

The Time Announced for the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Ky., is drawing near, and those who have not yet purchased their Tickets should do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	22½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

The fairness with which the three former Gift Concerts were conducted, and the object for which the scheme was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, has won the confidence and patronage of the people in every State in the Union. The sum of $1,067,500 was distributed among ticket-holders at the former Concerts, and the most complete satisfaction was expressed by all. The enormous sum of money to be distributed at the next Concert is larger than the combined amounts of the three previous Concerts, and is divided into 12,000 gifts.

For further information apply to

HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky.

Or to J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

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CASH CAPITAL, One Million Dollars

Cash Assets, $1,800,000.

For Insurance in above-named Association apply to

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To purchase or lease, by the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Penn., an eligible site for purpose of erecting a handsome marble-front building, same to be occupied by them as their Western Branch Department.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of a building suitable for their use. Address the undersigned for 10 days, care Snyder & Miller, No. 152 LaSalle-st.

W. D. HALFMANN, Secretary.

WANTED--AGENTS--FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.

IRA HOLMES, Manufacturers' National Bank.

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PANIC PRICES!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. OFFER

The following among Hundreds of Special Bargains now selling at corner Madison and Peoria-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

On the centre tables, greatest bargain ever offered, 60-cent goods for 25 cts yard.
English Merinos, 35 cts. yard.
French Merinos, 50 cts. yard, worth 85.
All-Wool Serges, 40 cts. yard.
All-Wool French Cashmeres, 37½ cts yard.
All-Wool Empress, 35 cts. yard.
Lyons Roll Poplins, 62½ cts., half price.
Yard-wide Printed Cretonnes, 12½ cts. yard.
A good line of American Prints, 8 cts. yard.

FLANNELS.

Canterbury Shaker Flannel, 12½ cts.
Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.
Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 35c, and upwards.
Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.
Fine All-Wool Fancy Shirting Flannels, 40 cts., formerly 65.
Fine All-Wool double-width Shirting Flannels, 75 cts., formerly $1.25.
Red Opera Flannels, 25 cts. yard.
Great bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Lines of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 25, 45, 65, 75 cts. and upward—great bargains.
Heavy Cassimeres for Men's wear, 65, 80, and 90 cts.
A large lot of heavy dark Scotch Cassimeres at $1.00, well worth $1.50.
Heavy Black Waterproofs at 75 and 85 cts.
Navy Blue Waterproofs.
Great bargains in Black Beavers and other Cloakings.

CORSETS.

French Wove Corsets 40 cents; would be cheap at 75c.
Regular $1.50 French Wove Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are warranted best shapes and qualities, and to be the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

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Ladies' Fleece-Lined Hose, 18 cts., half price.
Ribbed Merino Hose, White and Colored, 12½ cts. pair.
Regular-Made White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.
Children's Fancy All-Wool Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Children's Scarlet and White Merino Hose, 20 cts.
Rich qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 65c.
Men's colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.
Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.
Children's Knit Leggins, 25 cts. pair.

GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.
"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.
Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.
Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.
Assorted lot Ladies' and Children's Winter Gloves, 25 cts. a pair.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

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WATCHES! JEWELRY!

Gold is Coming Down.

We are opening new styles in Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Fans, and Fancy Goods which we offer at unusually LOW PRICES.

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HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
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$5,000. $5,000.

GRAIN ELEVATOR IN MASON CITY, ILLINOIS,

On Jacksonville branch C. & A. Railroad, the largest grain shipping station in the State; over 800,000 Bushels shipped through this house last year. Rented until 1st of September, 1874, to responsible parties, $100 PER MONTH. OVER 20 PER CENT On investment. Apply at Room 1 McCormick's Hall, corner of Kinzie and Clark-sts.

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AVILUDE Or Game of Birds.

A valuable addition to the pleasures of the Home Circle. For sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy-dealers. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price, 75c. The Trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Agents for the Northwest.

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STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

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TORREY'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS,

For Doors and Windows. Oldest house in the business. Competent men furnished to apply them if desired. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Gen'l Agents for Chicago and Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A gentleman competent to transact business entrusted to him, and who can furnish the best of city references, will leave for Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, to-morrow morning. Can be found at Room 5, Republic Life Insurance Building.

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Delay No Longer!

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Men's and Boys' CLOTHING! AND UNDERWEAR!

MARKED DOWN OVER 20 PER CENT.

A Good Melton Overcoat for	$10, worth	$15
A Good Melton "	15 worth	20
A Good Fur Beaver "	15 worth	20
A Good Fur Beaver "	30 worth	38
A Good Black Beaver "	22 worth	27
A Good Olive Beaver "	22 worth	27
A Good All-Wool Suit for	15 worth	20
A Good All-Wool Suit for	20 worth	25

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If any House in the city can show as good goods for the same amount of money, let them try.

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OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS MADE TO ORDER at 15 per cent less than former prices.

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Bradshaw & Wait's LOAF SUGAR DRIPS, THE FINEST TABLE SYRUP

In the Market---equal to Maple.

WARRANTED PURE.

Ask your Grocer for it. For sale by all the Wholesale Grocers.

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$500,000 worth of Fine Goods, Watches, Diamonds, Silver, &c., to be converted into cash in 30 days.

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Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—to carry Stocks on Margin—and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.

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The largest stocks in the West of Fine Goods for Men's wear, at very low prices. WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 16 Broadway, New York, Room 24, or P. O. Box 4685.

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

Fifteen of the Virginius Crew Sentenced to the Chain-Gang.

Naval Recruiting Offices to Be Opened Throughout the Country.

Fifteen or Eighteen Men-of-War Nearly Ready for Cuban Service.

Secretary Robeson Visits the Philadelphia and New York Navy-Yards.

Spain Willing to Settle, but Not to Give Up Cuba.

Jubilation in Havana Over the Arrival of the Captured Virginius.

The Inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba Delirious with Enthusiasm.

Senator Sumner's Suppressed Letter to the New York Mass-Meeting.

Impracticability of Determining Our Duty on Present Evidence.

The Virginius on an Illicit Filibustering Expedition.

The Spanish Republic Does Not Deserve the Menace of War.

Justice in Cuba, and Success to the Spanish Republic.

SPAIN'S OFFENSE.

THE VIRGINIUS AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The steamer Virginius arrived here this afternoon. She entered the harbor with Spanish colors at her mast-head. A procession was formed, consisting of the Isabella la Catolica and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginius following, and her captor, the gunboat Tornado, bringing up the rear. In this order they passed up the harbor, the shores of which was lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the lines of spectators as the Tornado passed.

SENTENCES OF THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Of the members of the crew of the Virginius not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

THE CHASE AND CAPTURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Costello, the commander of the Tornado, in his report of the chase and capture of the Virginius, says: "The enthusiasm of the crew simply baffles description, when success crowned our efforts. The prisoners were treated with such consideration as their character deserved and the necessity of their safe keeping demanded. In addition to the severe lesson given to the enemies of Spain, the capture has made the inhabitants of Santiago delirious with enthusiasm."

IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The greatest activity prevails at our Navy-Yard. Two hundred and twenty-five additional hands have been employed since Saturday, making a total of 1,200 men. Late last night 300 seamen arrived here from New York to man the vessels about sailing. I am informed that a little difficulty is experienced in obtaining experienced hands. The iron-clad Manhattan goes into commission to-night, all her stores and full crew being aboard. Work on the Canandaigua and Pinta is actively pushed, and the latter will be ready by Saturday. As soon as these vessels are finished the monitors Nahant, Terror, and Canonicus will be repaired.

THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—There are at present 2,347 men employed in the various departments of the Navy-Yard, and it is probable that orders will be given for the employment of 1,000 more. Secretary Robeson arrived at the yard at 1 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction at Washington, for the express purpose of inspecting the progress of the work of fitting out the vessels of war. Hanscom, in conversation, said that within three weeks we shall have from fifteen to eighteen vessels of war ready for Cuban waters.

SECRETARY ROBESON STATED

that he was determined to remove all obstructions, and place the navy on a secure footing, ready at all times for peace or war.

SAILED FOR CUBA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—The United States steamer Worcester, the flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, passed out this morning for Santiago de Cuba.

RECRUITING ORDER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A Washington special says: "The Navy Department has ordered recruiting offices to be opened throughout the country, and the navy will be recruited to the utmost capacity allowed by law."

Recruiting for the navy is going on briskly here.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The principal event at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to-day was the visit of Secretary Robeson. Mr. Robeson was closeted there with Vice-Admiral Rowan from 12 o'clock till 3:30 p. m., during which time Chief Engineer Henderson, of the steam department of the yard, Chief Engineer Sewell, in charge of the machinery afloat, Capt. Mead, Inspector of Ordnance, Capt. Chandler, of the Yard Police, and Capt. William L. Hanscomb, of the Naval Construction Bureau, were alternately summoned to a conference with them.

THE SECRETARY

contented himself with proxy inspection thus made, and did not visit the various departments of the yards. On being questioned by a reporter concerning the object of his present visit, he said: "It is simply that I may, by careful personal examination, be able to determine how best to face the crisis, and push the work on hand. I want to remove all technical impediments to the prosecution of the work of putting our navy in the best possible condition for either peace or war." When asked his opinion as to

THE PROBABILITY OF WAR

with Spain, the Secretary said: "We want to secure peace by being prepared for war." He also intimated that he believed the exigencies of the case warranted the expedition that was being observed in the fitting out of the navy. His reticence concerning many things connected with his movements has caused a discussion concerning the real object of his visit. One idea is, that the Administration has determined upon a more vigorous policy than it is expedient to avow; and another opinion is, that, owing to the excited condition of the popular mind, Secretary Robeson has deemed it expedient to visit several yards for the purpose of collecting material for a very exhaustive report to accompany the President's annual message to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The President has consented to be interviewed, since his talk with the Associated Press reporter yesterday, by correspondents, regardless of their associations with adverse or Administration presses. He speaks with confidence, as one who is assured of the justice and patriotism of his position, and is acquainted with the military and naval situation, and, therefore, not ready to precipitate the nation into war without having consulted both the advantages and the law. He is more at home in the discussion of the strategy and our military backing in case of hostile eventualities with Spain than in the statement of our international obligations, and, in the latter respect, has

CONFIDENCE IN THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

But all that he says in either domain is perspicuous and undisguised. He asked the question, amongst others, where the Spanish ships-of-war were to get their coal if we declared war, and maintained the fact that the West India and South American Steamship Companies, beyond all other similar corporations had to use colliers to make coal depots in the Antilles, while the American war vessels would have the use of a great number of home ports and of our fast railroad system to supply these ports with abundant fuel, while our coast defences would compare with the defences of Havana, and our torpedo and artillery system was unequalled. Late experiments at Fort Monroe with

THE AMERICAN GATLING ARTILLERY

indicates that its efficiency to massacre a regiment of infantry or cavalry is a startling demonstration of the superiority of our own destructive inventions.

The President does not conceal his desire that the Spanish flag shall disappear from the Western Hemisphere, but suggests that serious complications, economical and humane, would follow a negro uprising on the island. He thinks that, if the Spanish Home Government could be confirmed in its republicanism,

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE BLACKS

in Cuba would follow in a logical and easy course—the Spanish language, and the Spanish navy, and liberal institutions co-operate to produce some systematic changes without disturbing the production of the Island, or sacrificing life. On the other hand, the United States might find an easy material conquest, but social and moral difficulties with the population of the Island not to be lightly computed; and, while seeking to reduce Cuba to homogeneity with our own circumstances, we might stumble upon irreconcilable differences which would reduce our estimate of ourselves and disturb our own homogeneity at the same time. The President says that these

PHILOSOPHIC OBSTRUCTIONS

shall not operate to the loss of our national honor. The weakness of Spain is no excuse for outrages on our flag and gross inhumanities by the Spanish population of Cuba.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EASY REFUGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The example of international arbitration set by the United States and England in the Alabama claims, is believed to be Castelar's resort for postponing action in the present dilemma which besets Spain. Mr. Cushing and the publicists are bristling with this idea to-day. It has the example of both the aggrieved Governments which have lost their subjects by the massacre of the people on board the Virginius. The attorneys before mentioned are loud in stating the position that, if

ARBITRATION

was wise and humane between strong nations, there is more propriety in it between a strong and a weak nation, both having the same republican institutions. As it is the well-known policy of Spain to get extensions in time of straits by promises and postponements, the hotter feeling on the Cuban question urges that between England and America arbitration might be earnestly conducted and have some issue, whereas with Spain we should merely prolong diplomacy, be cheated out of reparation, and, meantime, outrages as flagrant as the present would go on.

THE DRIFT OF OPINION

to-night is manifestly less belligerent. A small squad of townspeople have been parading on Pennsylvania avenue, dressed in white shirts, and carrying pioneer axes, headed by drum and fife; but the smallness of the procession has as much belittled the issue of sympathy as if the Spanish Minister had gotten it up. A general rumor is abroad amongst news-gatherers that Sir Edward Thornton has advices that

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

means to make peremptory demand for atonement, for the murder of its subjects, but there is no direct following up of this impression. The British Minister, like all the other envoys at Washington, has been quite nervous about communicating on official questions with public opinion or newspaper correspondents, since Mr. Fish made so dreadful an example of Count Catacazy for doing the same thing. It is not believed that there is anything more on which to found a statement of the attitude of the English Government than the well-known promptitude of the British to defend their subjects, and their conversance with the weakness of Spain, in which Kingdom they have campaigned, and whose most notable fortification at Gibraltar they have held under all circumstances, indifferent of Spanish opinion; besides taking Havana, on one occasion, and surrendering it at leisure. If England should go forward promptly, the United States would probably hasten decisive action. Further communications with

CONGRESSMEN NOW IN THE CITY

show that Congress is disposed to take its cue from the Executive, while the Executive defines its position by saying to Congress, "After you is manners."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—It was generally believed that the Cabinet session to-day would have additional information of an official character from either Gen. Sickles or Consul-General Hall relative to the recent outrages at Santiago de Cuba; but there was nothing to engage the attention of the meeting further than what has already been made public.

Key West is to be made the grand depot of supplies for the North Atlantic fleet.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MADRID

shows that the Spanish Government is in earnest in its professions of friendship for the United States, and expresses anxiety to do everything in its power not only to preserve, but to strengthen, the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations, Spain desires the general support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a Republican Government in that country, and hence the report received here gains credit that orders have been issued by the Spanish Admiralty to the Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their movements towards vessels carrying the United States flag, and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement in the United States growing out of the late unhappy occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

The Secretary of State has received unofficial information from Madrid of the determination of the Spanish Government to concede, in the most prompt and liberal manner consistent with an official acquaintance with the facts, the extremest demands of the United States. Verification of the reports as to the Virginius may not be had by the Spanish Republic in time to make reparation by the date of the assembling of Congress; but, if necessary, Spain will co-operate with the United States to bring the Volunteers in Cuba to submission. The integrity of Spanish dominion, however, is to be maintained over Cuba, the Republic of Spain agreeing to use force, if necessary, to make the subjugation of the revolt proceed harmoniously with the calls of mercy and international obligations.

MR. FISH FEELS

very buoyant and confident that there will be no war, and the Government will be acquitted of honor and fortitude before the world. He has secret emissaries in Cuba who keep him continually advised of the situation. Said he: "If gunboats are needed we shall produce them. The country will be satisfied, and future difficulties of the same kind forestalled."

VIEWS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following letter of Senator Sumner, which was to have been read at the Cuban indignation meeting last night, but which, the Committee state, was received too late:

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

GENTLEMEN: It is not in my power to be with you at your meeting to ask for justice in Cuba. Allow me to add that, longing for immediate emancipation in this neighboring island, where slavery still shows its infamous front, and always insisting that delay is contrary to justice, I do not think it practicable at this moment, on existing evidence, to determine all our duties in the present case, where civilization has received a shock. It is very easy to see that no indignation at the dreadful butchery inconsistent with the spirit of the age, but unhappily aroused by an illicit filibustering expedition from our own shores, kindred to that of the Alabama, for which England has been justly condemned in damages, can make us forget that we are dealing with the Spanish nation, struggling under terrible difficulties to become a sister Republic, and therefore deserving from us present forbearance and candor. Nor can we forget the noble President, whose eloquent voice, pleading for humanity and invoking our example, has so often charmed the world. The Spanish Republic and Emilio Castelar do not deserve the menace of war from us. If watchwords are needed now, let them be "Immediate emancipation in Cuba;" "Success to the Spanish Republic;" "Honor and gratitude to Emilio Castelar," and "Peace between our two nations." Bearing these in mind, there will be no occasion for the belligerent preparations of the last few days, adding to our present burdensome expenditures several millions of dollars and creating a war fever to interfere with the general health of the political body.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Daily Telegraph*, this morning, has another article on the Virginius affair. It says: "Considerations of policy and humanity would lead England to view favorably the annexation of Cuba to the United States. That the American Government will await the assembling of Congress, before taking action, is evidence that its policy will not be governed by the popular clamor. We do not despair of a peaceful solution of the question. In view of the difficulty which the United States would experience in retaining possession of Cuba, if annexed, we would advise the Government of that country to acknowledge the belligerency of the insurgents, and ultimately guarantee the independence of the island, asking in return the abolition of slavery."

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Daily News* expresses the hope that the British and American Governments will act together in the settlement of the Virginius affair with Spain.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LARGE MEETING IN BLOOMINGTON.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 18.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Barrett Hall this evening to give expression to public feeling hereabouts in regard to the recent Spanish outrage. The meeting was called to order by Maj. W. Haddock, of the Champaign *Times*, who nominated Mayor J. Dickerson for Chairman. L. George Scroggs, Esq., of the *Gazette*, was chosen Secretary. As soon as the meeting was organized a loud call was made for

GEN. BLACK,

who came forward and electrified the audience with his fiery eloquence. He alluded to the recent bloody outrage of the Spanish-Cuban authorities, and showed by historical precedent that it was exactly in keeping with their atrocious acts for the last 400 years. With the most delightful climate on the earth, Spanish rule should have lifted man to his highest achievements in Cuba, but it had advanced in nothing except in distinction for cruelty and intolerance. The Virginius and her crew were treated as pirates, but they were not pirates, and should have been fairly tried. Our only alternative now was to obtain redress, peaceably if we could, and, if not, then wipe out the rule of the Spaniard in Cuba.

COL. J. S. WOLFE

being called for, responded in his usual energetic style. He took the ground that Spanish rule in Cuba had achieved nothing for civilization, was despotic and cruel, and had no claims upon the forbearance of other governments. The native Cubans were right in trying to gain their independence, and the passengers and crew of the Virginius were right in doing what they did. Spain would doubtless apologize and attempt to ward off the trouble with soft words, but it wouldn't do. We must take possession of the island,—first, because it was demanded in the interest of humanity; and second, to secure ourselves against future outrages.

COL. LANGLEY

next spoke. He said that for the present all we had to do was to talk; but the time might come when we might have to fight. The people were ripe for a war with Spain, not merely on account of this affair of the Virginius, but for many other reasons; but we should settle this matter peaceably if we could, and forcibly if we must. He could not see, however, how our Cuban troubles could be settled except by taking possession of the island. Cuba was controlled by irresponsible convict volunteers from the prisons of Spain, and if we were to hang a number of the guilty ones for this last outrage, we have no surety that other atrocities would not be committed in the future. Our only course was to possess the island either by negotiation or conquest, and see to it that our National flag protects every deck over which it floats.

O. W. GERE, ESQ.,

the law-partner of Gen. Black, being called on, put the audience into excellent humor by proposing to obtain redress by peaceable measures. He would first send over lawyers to Spain, and talk them to death; next, President Grant to smoke them to death; and, if these failed, he would have our bankers lend the Spanish-Cuban land-owners money on short time and high interest, and then foreclose on them. To be serious, however, he would have the Government protect its flag on the high seas, and severely punish this last outrage on our Government and its citizens. If we could not do this, we had better change our form of government to one that is stronger.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, introduced by Gen. Black, were then adopted amid a storm of applause, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That we condemn most heartily the recent acts of shameless cruelty committed by the Spanish authorities, and fully sympathize with the deep indignation of the authorities at Washington.

Resolved, That the capture of the Virginius was an insult to the American people, and the murder of her passengers and crew a crime against humanity.

Resolved, That Spain must punish her butchers or fight.

Resolved, That, in the event of war, we believe in the immediate and forcible annexation of Cuba to the United States as the only indemnity for the past or security for the future.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—An indignation meeting of citizens will be held at the Academy of Music on Saturday next.

A recruiting office for volunteers has been started, and persons enrolling sign the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned, whose names are herewith appended, pledge ourselves that, whenever called upon, to serve as a regiment under the command of Col. ——— and Lieut.-Col. ———, to avenge the insult offered to the American flag in the capture of the steamship Virginius and the merciless butchery of her passengers and crew. As it is now high time that nations who profess civilization and humanity should take cognizance of the fact that acts of barbarity are detrimental to the human race, we have herewith appended our names as defenders of the true patriots against the oppressors of Republican liberty. God shall be our judge and our watchword victory."

The Spanish Consul states that, although he is not in receipt of instructions from the Spanish Minister at Washington, he will use every effort to suppress any expedition from this city for the relief of Cuba.

AID FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE VIRGINIUS VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Charity Dramatic Association give a performance at the Academy of Music, Dec. 25, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the victims of the Virginius massacre.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Independent Zouaves, of this city, have tendered their services to the Government in case of war with Spain.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The colored citizens of the District of Columbia will hold a mass meeting on Thanksgiving eve, and sympathize with Cuba. Frederick Douglass will be one of the speakers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 18.—Judge Mitchell, of this city has telegraphed to Gov. Beveridge for the privilege of raising a regiment of veterans in case of war with Cuba. The Judge was a Colonel in the late war, and won considerable distinction.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian Committee met this morning and adopted resolutions to the effect that the Cubans are entitled to, and should receive, immediate recognition by our Government as belligerents; that it is obligatory of all nations to interpose their combined authority to arrest the atrocities of the Spanish army in Cuba; that, in case of continued delay on the part of Spain to make amends, it will come to be understood that pusillanimity alone restrains the United States from seizing under the law of reprisal Spanish property and arresting Spanish citizens wherever found, and holding them till reparation be made and justice done; and finally that all proceedings connected with the seizure of the Virginius require prompt and careful examination by our Government, together with the immediate and decisive vindication of every national right found to have been offended, and its peremptory and sharp redress of every national wrong suffered.

AT TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 18.—A full regiment of 1,000 men was tendered to the President to-day by this place in the Cuban cause.

IN CHICAGO.

CITIZENS OF THE NORTH DIVISION CALL FOR RETRIBUTION.

Whatever may be the feeling which the recent outrage has created in other places, there is no doubt that Chicago regards it, at the lightest, as a national insult, for which ample reparation should be made by the parties responsible. It is probably because THE TRIBUNE has shown how thoroughly earnest and unanimous all our citizens are in the determination to force a reparation, if it is not at once voluntarily conceded, that no public meeting has been deemed necessary at which to express the public opinion. The fact is apparent everywhere that our citizens of all classes are of one mind in the matter, and that, if the country's policy were to be decided here, instead of elsewhere, it would very shortly be made known, and would be found to reflect the honest horror and indignation of a nation which, while ever a lover of peace, is not afraid of the responsibilities of war, when the occasion calls for their assumption. The following petition, which is fast circulating and receiving signatures on the West Side, will show the view one portion of our citizens take of the matter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REFORM CLUB, 304 Division street, CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1873.

To His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant:

With genuine satisfaction have we received the news that your Excellency is perfectly in unison with the unanimous sentiment of the American people in regard to the Spanish outrage in Cuba, and we trust that you will use all your influence to conquer the scruples of a wavering Secretary of State, who, for some reason or other, hesitates to impose swift and effective punishment upon the perpetrators of this brutal deed.

The demand of the people in every section of this country is so urgent, so imperative, and so positive, that, not to punish this crime against humanity and the honor of the United States, will be nothing short than the downfall of the Government and the party that established it.

There is actually no longer any diplomatic squabble admissable. The right of the United States is clear. The Virginius has been taken on the high seas, the flag of our country torn down and insulted, the American citizens that trusted the planks of an American vessel as an inviolate sacred territory, with the flag above them as protecting canopy, have been foully murdered, and the Spanish Government powerless to inflict condign punishment on the offenders.

Is there anything left to be explained or to be squabbled about by the honorable and over-cautious Secretary of State? The only explanation that can now be made must be made at the cannon's mouth. It is the only mouth that can speak for us and answer this damnable outrage.

Should the Government fail to vindicate the honor of the country, to satisfy the universal popular sentiment which cries for revenge and quick retribution, the persons composing this Government will become the laughing stock of future generations, while the children upon the streets will point their fingers at them and exclaim: "See, there goes a man that disgraced the name of his country." Why, if this outrage is not avenged, where could we find an American citizen able to lift up proudly his head? Like a cur he would creep over the earth ashamed to belong to a nation unable to avenge a most stupendous insult upon the honor of his country's flag.

We, the undersigned, trust, therefore, that Your

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

TAXATION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Important Argument of the Hon. J. D. Caton, at Morris, Ill.

The Asinine Behavior of the State Board of Equalization.

Injunction Granted by Judge McRoberts Against Taxing the Capital Stock of the Ottawa Glass Company.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 17, 1873.

This afternoon, Judge McRoberts, sitting in Chancery, made an order for the granting of an injunction restraining Milton H. Mead, County Clerk of LaSalle County, from extending the tax, on the assessment of the State Board of Equalization, upon the capital stock of the Ottawa Glass Company. Application was first made to Judge Leland, of Ottawa, but he, being a stockholder in the corporation, did not desire to hear an argument in support of it. Accordingly, Judge Caton, solicitor, and his son, Arthur J. Caton, of counsel for the Company, came here this afternoon, and applied to Judge McRoberts for an order directing the issuance of the writ.

Mr. A. J. Caton said that relief was asked because the assessment of the capital stock was illegal and void. The full value of the tangible property of the Company had been added to the capital stock, thus doubly taxing the corporation, in direct

VIOLATION OF THE STATUTE.

He then read the bill, which sets forth that the Ottawa Glass Company is, and has been for more than six years last past, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in the City of Ottawa, in LaSalle County, in the manufacture of looking-glass. In June or July last, it was applied to by William S. Eaton, Assessor of Ottawa, to make a list of the tangible property and capital stock, that he might assess the same for the purposes of taxation. The complainant, by Thomas D. Catlin, its Secretary, Treasurer, and Bookkeeper, filled out the blanks in good faith, and to the best of his ability, by setting down all the tangible property of the corporation and the amount of its capital stock. The filled blanks were delivered to the Assessor, who assessed the property, etc., at $46,000. The total amount of the capital stock of the Company i $32,500, divided into 325 shares of $100 each, all of which has been fully paid into the treasury. The highest-known price for which any of the stock has been sold is 75 cents on the dollar. In August last, a large portion of the Company's buildings were destroyed by fire; since which time no actual sales have been made of stock, and the officers believe its highest market value to be not more than 75 cents on the dollar. The Assessor returned the assessment to the Clerk of LaSalle County, who laid it before the County Board, who raised the assessment on the tangible property to the sum $50,690; and this last assessment was returned to the Auditor of the State, who laid it before the State Board of Equalization. The latter Board reduced the assessed value to $37,257, and assessed the Company

$61,420 FOR ITS CAPITAL STOCK,

in addition to the amount of the assessment upon its tangible property as above stated. Whereupon the Auditor of Public Accounts issued an order to the County Clerk, ordering him to extend the tax against the complainant on the full amount of the assessment of $61,420 for capital stock, in addition to the amount of the assessment upon its tangible property. Whereupon, the County Clerk threatened to extend the tax upon the proper books against the complainant upon the assessment of $61,420 for its capital stock, and also upon the assessment of $37,257 for its tangible property, and would extend the tax unless restrained by the order and injunction of the Court. The action of the State Board in the premises had been the result of accident, mistake, or fraud on their part in ascertaining the value of the capital stock, and in assessing against the complainant both the full amount of the assessed capital stock and the full amount of the assessed value of its tangible property, making in all the sum of $98,677. Should the said tax be extended and collected, irreparable injury would result to the Company therefrom. Therefore, the complainant prayed that a writ of injunction issue to restrain the County Clerk from making the extension, to be made perpetual upon the final hearing of the suit.

JUDGE CATON'S ARGUMENT.

The Hon. J. D. Caton then said: May it please the Court: This is a motion for a preliminary injunction on a bill filed by the Ottawa Glass Company to restrain the County Clerk from extending a tax upon an assessment of $61,420 upon the capital stock of the Company. Although I might make many points in this case which I think would entitle us to the relief sought, I propose for the present to confine myself to one which, it seems to me, is so conclusive as to preclude rational controversy, and to go to the very merits of the case. This point is, that this assessment on the capital stock of this Company is made in palpable violation of the plain language of the statute and manifest intention of the Legislature; so much so that it is

ONE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY THINGS

in human affairs which only at long intervals occur among intelligent men. The tangible property of this Company was assessed by the State Board of Equalization to the sum of $37,257, of which we make no complaint, and have no objection to the extension of the tax on the same. Then the Board of Equalization proceeded, in addition to this, to assess the capital stock of the Company to the sum of $61,420. The return of the Assessor showed that the capital stock of the Company consisted of $32,500, all paid up, and that there had been no sales of the stock; though the bill shows that in this the Assessor was mistaken, for there had been sales, the highest of which was 75 cents on the dollar. How the State Board fixed upon the value of the capital stock of this Company at $61,420, when the whole amount was but $32,500, may seem difficult to determine. Undoubtedly the Board professed to be governed by the

RULES ADOPTED BY THEM

for ascertaining this valuation, probably with such variations as they thought the exigencies of the case would bear. These *rules* provide that they shall add the total indebtedness of the Company, exclusive of that for working expenses, to the actual value of the capital stock, and that this shall constitute the valuation of the capital stock.

Let us examine for a moment the reasonableness, or rather the complete absurdity, of these rules. Their legality will be considered when we come to the statute. According to the ordinary comprehension of the average business-man, the value of the stock must be diminished by the amount of the indebtedness, instead of being enhanced by that amount as the State Board seem to conceive. Assume that the Board has guessed correctly, that, on the 1st day of May, this Company owed $28,920, instead of $103,500 as reported by the Assessor, is it possible that, for that reason, the capital stock was worth more than if they had had a year of prosperous business, and had been able to liquidate this indebtedness out of its profits before the 1st of May? So says this Board of Equalization. The ordinary practical business-man would suppose that the actual value of the capital stock would be told by the value of its assets and good-will, less the amount of its indebtedness. It seems to me that it requires more than ordinary intelligence and acuteness to understand how it is that,

THE MORE A MAN OWES,

the richer he is! I have known many a man who died insolvent, and yet, by this rule, left his heirs a magnificent fortune. By this rule, a legacy of debts is of more money-value to his heirs than a legacy of assets. In the estimation of the State Board, Jay Cooke & Co., when they failed, were worth $10,000,000 more than if some kind friend had stepped in and paid all their debts and so saved them from bankruptcy. Take this very case: The State Board find that all the tangible property of the Company is worth $37,257. Now, suppose that they were correct in their guess that the indebtedness of the Company was $28,920; then, after paying this debt, the Company would have just $8,337 left, and that, to the ordinary comprehension, would represent the exact value of the stock, less the value of the franchise and good-will. And yet this Board has found,

ON THEIR OFFICIAL OATHS,

that this capital stock was worth $61,420, although they found that the entire assets of the Company, after paying its debts, were worth only $8,337. Observe, they stick to the odd dollars, for they terminate the figures with a 7 to show they have been very exact.

I was loth to believe that the Board had ever adopted such a rule when informed of it, nor would I believe it till actually furnished with a copy; and, even then, thinking there must be some reason which I could not comprehend,—that *I* must be demented, instead of the State Board,—I immediately set myself to inqure of every sensible man I met the reason for such a rule, but all seemed as demented as myself; and I have concluded to venture to offer to this Court the reasons why these rules seem to me supremely absurd. Possibly your Honor, or the Attorney-General, may enlighten me, and give me a reason for that which I cannot now understand.

Suppose the State Board had taken the information contained in the Assessor's report as stating the true amount of the indebtedness of the Company, and added to the $103,500 of debts the $32,500,—the full value of the stock,—then, by their own rule, they would have assessed the stock at $136,000, instead of $61,420. It was truly merciful and magnanimous on the part of the Board to indulge

A CHARITABLE DISBELIEF

as to the amount of the indebtedness, and assume, by a kind of intuitive knowledge, that it was $74,580 *less* than the amount reported by the Assessor. But for this we should have been required to pay taxes on $136,000, instead of $61,420, as the value of the capital stock now required by the Board of Equalization. I must express our acknowledgments for this mitigation of the harshness and severity of the rule adopted by the Board for its own government. But, as it is, they assessed our capital stock an amount as wild and unreasonable as the rule is unjust and illegal. And this is not all. They not only assessed our capital stock at within a fraction of twice its face, when it never sold for more than 75 cents on the dollar, by adding a supposed indebtedness under the rule, but they have gone further, and added this to the amount of the tangible property, making in all $98,677, at which they assess this Company for taxation; and the Auditor instructs the County Clerk to extend the tax upon this full amount, and the Clerk is now about to do so, unless restrained by the order of this Court.

Now, let us forget for a moment, if that be possible, the monstrosity of this assessment or valuation of the capital stock, and turn our attention to this feature of

DOUBLE TAXATION,—

this taxing the capital stock, which may be supposed to represent the value of the property of the Company after the payment of its debts, and the tangible property also. Let us turn to the statute. The fourth division of the third section of the Revenue law is the one under which this whole assessment is made, and is as follows:

The capital stock of all companies and associations now and hereafter created under the laws of this State shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash-value of such capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association. Said Board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash-value of such capital stock as to it may seem equitable and just; and such rules and principles, when so adopted, if not inconsistent with this act, shall be as binding and of the same effect as if contained in this act; subject, however, to such change, alteration, or amendment as may be found, from time to time, to be necessary by said Board: *Provided*, That, in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act, the shares of capital stock of any such company or association shall not be assessed or taxed in this State. This clause shall not apply to the capital stock of banks organized under the General Banking laws of this State.

I have often heard complaints of the injustice of this statute, and, from what I had heard, was disposed to join in these complaints, for I had been led to believe that it imposed a double taxation upon substantially the same thing. But, as soon as I read the statute, I saw at once that the injustice was not in the statute itself, but in the construction put upon it.

BY THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,

in which those complaining have acquiesced, without looking at the statute itself.

Let us look at the language of the statute, and we shall see it is not an outrageous law, although it may impose some slight burden upon these corporations which might well have been omitted. It says the Board of Equalization shall ascertain and determine "the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association." The error consists in their having construed the words "*over and above*" as synonymous with "*in addition to*," when it is very manifest that they mean no such thing. They mean *in excess of* the value of the tangible property, and it is only on that excess that we are to be taxed for capital stock. Suppose your Honor were to direct me to measure the hight of John over and above the hight of James, and I should find John to be 6½ feet high and James 6 feet high; you would expect me to report that I found John to be six inches *over and above* the hight of James, and not 6½ feet *over and above* the hight of James; and what would you think of the stupidity of my report of such a conclusion upon such a state of facts? Suppose you required your Master-in-Chancery to report the value of an estate *over and above* the amount of the debts, and he found the estate to be worth $2,000, and the debts $1,000. You would expect him to report the excess—that is, the amount of the assets *over and above* the debts—to be $1,000; and, should he add the $2,000 to the $1,000, and report the assets over and above the debts, to be $3,000, you would be

AMAZED AT HIS PERVERSITY OR STUPIDITY;

and yet this is precisely what this State Board of Equalization has done, for they have construed these words precisely as he (the Master) would have done in the case supposed. They have construed them to mean *in addition to*; and by the same construction only could your Master have arrived at the conclusion suggested. I might go on with illustrations indefinitely, showing that these words mean *in excess of*, instead of *in addition to*; it is, however, unnecessary. But suppose they are capable of either of these opposite constructions; then the Courts will so construe them as to make the law reasonable and just, and not so unreasonable and unjust as to be absolutely wicked. I think they are capable of but one construction, which, if fairly administered, will be neither grossly unjust nor oppressive. The construction which this State Board of Equalization has given this statute is as unjust to the Legislature as it is to these corporations which are made the victims of their errors; for I do not think it necessary to insist that they acted corruptly in order to entitle us to the relief asked. It is due, then, to the Legislature, as well as to us, that this law should be construed according to its plain language and manifest intention.

It may be inquired, Why assess the stock at all, if the value of the stock is to be ascertained by the value of the tangible property which that stock represents? and, if that was the meaning of the law, Why this useless provision to assess the stock? The answer, to me, is very plain. The value of the stock may not, in all cases, correspond precisely with the value of the tangible property. The stock represents not only the value of the property of the corporation, but also

ITS FRANCHISE,

which sometimes may be of real intrinsic value, especially where the right of eminent domain is included in the franchise; and only in such cases has the franchise such a value as to make it capable of just assessment. Again, the value of the stock may be enhanced beyond the value of the property, because of the good will of the trade, or its high reputation for integrity and the excellency of its products; and, from these considerations, the stock may sell in the market at a higher value than would be represented by the value of its tangible property. The policy which actuated the Legislature is very manifest. They did design to bear a little harder on these corporations than upon individuals owning and possessing precisely the same values. With individuals, the actual value of the tangible property constitutes the criterion for the assessment. But it might happen, in some extraordinary cases, that the cash value of the stock in the market would exceed the value of the tangible property; and in that case, the intention was to tax such excess. If the actual value of the stock was less than that of the tangible property, there would be no excess, and so no tax at all on the capital stock, but only on the tangible property. They meant to take all the advantages which the difference between the value of the stock and of the property would allow; but it is manifest that no one ever thought of taxing both, and thus subvert

ONE OF THE SOUNDEST PRINCIPLES

of civilized government, whose duty it is sacredly to protect property from wrong and oppression, and not become its great enemy, and thus drive it beyond its jurisdiction.

The wisdom or justice of taxing the increased value of stock over the value of the property, which, in nearly all cases, must arise from integrity in its dealings and fidelity in its management, which gives it the good-will of the people, may be exceedingly questionable. It seems like imposing

A BURDEN UPON INTEGRITY AND FIDELITY,

instead of promoting and encouraging them,—a course, I think, which true statesmanship should dictate. With that, however, this Court, at this time, has nothing to do; for I shall not now question the right to tax such values. I refer now to such cases only to show why the Legislature inserted this clause. I repeat, it was to tax the enhanced value of the stock over and above the value of the tangible property,—that is, so much of the value of the stock as is in excess of the value of the tangible property. It was intended to reach that intangible value which the market value of the stock shows has attached itself to the stock,—such as its franchise, its good-will, its reputation for integrity, and for the quality of its products.

Had the Legislature really intended, as this Board of Equalization seems to suppose, to tax, first, all the property a corporation has, then the value of its stock, and, in addition to that, all it owes,—as if to owe $1,000 is as good as to have $1,000,—then, indeed, we might infer a settled determination to

DRIVE FROM OUR STATE

all manufacturers, and to make us entirely tributary to the manufacturers of other States; for the experience of all countries shows that it is often necessary to aggregate the capital of several individuals in order to raise sufficient capital to make manufacturing most profitable. True, much manufacturing is done by individuals, and well and profitably done; but it is in such branches of business as require but small capital, or in a few instances of wealthy individuals. Nearly all the largest manufactories in our State are carried on by corporations, and, but for the encouragement held out by the law thus to aggregate the small capital of individuals, very few of these would ever have been established here; and no one can doubt that their establishment has largely benefited the consumer, as well augmented the general wealth of the State, and given employment to many thousand laborers, who would otherwise have been idle or making the same goods in other States. Why, then, should the Legislature

TAX THE GOOD-WILL

of a corporation when it would not tax it if owned by an individual? The good-will of trade may be valuable, no doubt; but even-handed justice requires, if one shall pay taxes on such value, then all should. A dairyman may justly earn a high reputation for his products, and thus secure the good-will of the public, which may double the value of his establishment over the actual value of his tangible property with which he produces his butter and cheese; and yet it is not taxed for this increased value, unless a number of farmers have joined together and formed a corporation, and, in their aggregate capacity, have acquired the property, and, by good conduct, have created the good-will. Then, unfortunately, the number of farmers who had thus united their small means would be taxed for their good reputation, honestly earned, when their wealthy neighbor, who is able to own a similar establishment in his individual capacity, would enjoy his good-will without a burden.

I beg the pardon of the Court for this digression, which may not be strictly pertinent to the question I am considering, and which this Court has to decide; still, it serves to show why the Legislature inserted this provision for taxing the excess of value of the capital stock over the value of the tangible property. And I repeat, I do not, at this time, propose to raise any question of the

RIGHT OF THE LEGISLATURE

to do this; and, very clearly, more than this they have not attempted to do.

I shall not detain the Court longer now, for in this preliminary motion I only wish to state my points with such suggestions as will make them clearly understood. Should the representatives of the State feel called upon to push this question to an issue, upon the final hearing I will attempt to argue the case more at length.

I trust I have said enough to show that we are entitled to this preliminary injunction to arrest the mischief in the beginning, and prevent the irreparable injury which would result should this unjust and unlawful proceeding be allowed to go on.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The Court made the subjoined order: Let a writ of injunction issue as prayed for in the bill of complainant, the complainant first giving bond in the sum of $1,000, with John D. Caton as surety.

The Judge and his son left in the afternoon for Ottawa. The bill will be filed there and the injunction issued to-morrow. When the final hearing will take place, is at present unknown. It depends upon the action of the Attorney-General. After a motion to dissolve the injunction is made, five days' notice must be given to enable the plantiff to answer.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL LOT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me space to say a word for a good cause and for economy? For some months before the panic, the question of the purchase of a lot for a new County Hospital was very much agitated, and a purchase was at one time nearly accomplished; since our money-troubles, everybody seems to have forgotten the subject.

Are there not the same reasons now for the purchase of a hospital-site that there were three months ago?

I think there are, and even greater reasons. The original intention of the Commissioners was to pay for the lot in county bonds payable in twenty years, so that no cash would be paid out of the treasury. No cash, or only that dictated by absolute necessity, should at this time be paid out of the treasury of the county. Buying a lot with promises to pay twenty years hence could not be extravagance, if the trade was a good bargain.

Now, it is morally certain the county must buy a hospital-lot within a year; every man who knows anything about our present hospital knows twelve months will not pass before popular demand will absolutely compel this purchase. At the present moment, everybody, almost, is in search of money or securities; the financial stringency reaches nearly every class of people, and does not omit real-estate men. Men with land to sell are ready, many of them, to take 5 to 10 per cent less for their property than they asked three months ago, and regard it a great privilege to be able, at no greater loss than this, to tide themselves over the danger of bankruptcy.

It is the judgment of experts in the real-estate trade that the county can purchase either of the eligible sites the Commissioners approved last summer for at least $20,000 less than was then demanded, and less than was proposed to be paid. There is no question of the correctness of this opinion, and here can be made a saving of 15 or 20 per cent by purchasing *now*. It is equally certain this saving cannot be made if a purchase be delayed until next year.

There has never been a grander opportunity offered our county legislators to save money for the county.

Will the Board of Commissioners, and especially the Committee thereof on Hospitals, of which Mr. Thomas Lonergan is Chairman, act in this matter at once? ECONOMY.

What Bazaine Once Did for the Duc d'Aumale.

"X." in Norfolk Landmark.

Pierre Veron, the Prentice of the French press, and editor of *Charivari*, in a letter in the last *Monde Illustre*, gives an account of a visit to Trianon, a palace built by Louis Quatorze, the *grand monarque*, where now the great Bazaine trial is going on. Among other interesting items to be found in Veron's reminiscences, souvenirs and *historietti* of the place is the following anecdote told by a very aged man, who was once under other *régimes* an attache of the place. "It was in the spring of 1832," said the old man, "and Louis Philippe had run down to Trianon, accompanied by several of his children. One of them, a lad of 10 years of age, tired by the close confinement of traveling, as soon as he got well on the grounds, in spite of the admonitions of his tutor, started off in a wild, harum-scarum scamper over the garden, and in his headlong gait tumbled very unroyally into an artificial lake. "I heard," said he, "the boy's cries, and ran to the spot, but when I reached the lake, I found he had been pulled out by a young 'sergent de service,' who had been taking a turn in the garden. The young Prince, shivering with cold and dripping like a drowned rat, begged the officer and myself not to let his father and his tutor know of his mishap, and requested me to conduct him privately to his apartments. That boy is to-day the Duc d'Aumale, who presides as Judge over a military court convened at the same Trianon to try the case of Marshal Bazaine, who was then simply the Sergeant Bazaine, who saved the drowning Prince."

An Enormous Casting.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Press, Nov. 10.

On Wednesday last, at Cold Spring, considerable interest was excited by the announcement that an enormous cannon was to be cast at the foundry, which would require thirty-three tons of molten iron for the rough casting, and which was to weigh 60,480 pounds when finished. A number of scientific gentlemen and interested spectators were gathered to witness the work; but unfortunately, when about half of the metal was safely conducted to the mould, the weight and height of the column burst the box, and the entire contents escaped. The metal had to be drawn from the furnaces and cast in the sand, that it might be reheated for another trial. The loss is variously estimated, some placing it as high as $5,000.

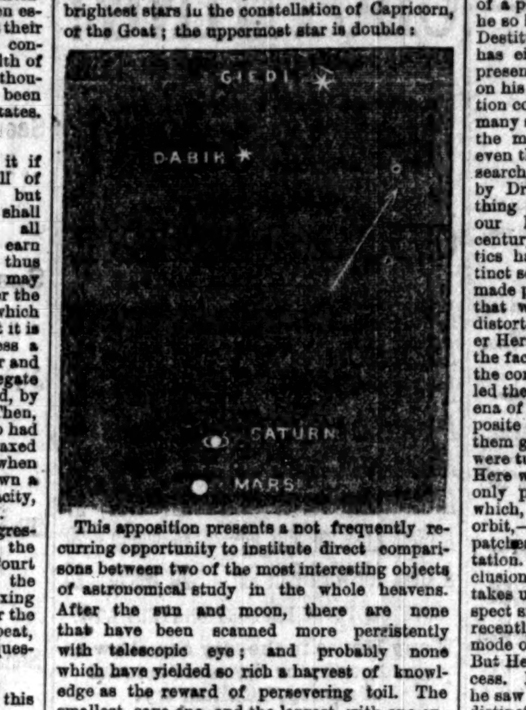
SATURN AND MARS.

The Two Planets in Conjunction---Opportunity for Comparison and Contrast.

Are These Worlds Inhabited?

How the Universe Was Formed and Is Governed.

The planets Saturn and Mars are now visible in the evening sky, and nearly on the same right line from the earth. They will be at the least apparent distance about a quarter before 6 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 20, but below our horizon. Their relative positions at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when in the southwest, and nearly 20 degrees above the horizon, are shown in the accompanying diagram, which is on a scale of 4 degrees to the inch. The arrow indicates the direction of the North Pole. The planets are below the two brightest stars in the constellation of Capricorn, or the Goat; the uppermost star is double:



This apposition presents a not frequently recurring opportunity to institute direct comparisons between two of the most interesting objects of astronomical study in the whole heavens. After the sun and moon, there are none that have been scanned more persistently with telescopic eye; and probably none which have yielded so rich a harvest of knowledge as the reward of persevering toil. The smallest, save one, and the largest, with one exception, of all the planetary bodies known to the ancients, and widely sundered by distance, as different in size, they present strikingly distinct peculiarities of appearance, even to the naked eye. But much more wonderful and beautiful are the contrasts observable through the telescopic tube, wherewith man has bridged the immensities of space, and brought the far distant stars almost within hail of our little world.

Comparison is the key to knowledge. It is only when we bring similar objects close together before the material or the mental eye, that we can detect slight differences of color, or magnitude, or quality; and the properties of dissimilar objects are more strongly appreciated, because more vividly presented, when in contrast. The more accurate the comparison the more precise are our ideas of difference, and the greater is our ability to define the characteristics of individual objects. On the other hand, comparison leads to analogy; and from the observation and study of systematized facts we arrive at a knowledge of what we call law, either of distribution or of force. It is thus that we become wise.

The present position of Mars and Saturn is not so favorable for close observation and comparison, as is sometimes met with. On account of their great Southern declination (Saturn 21°, and Mars 22°,) they do not attain an altitude from the horizon sufficient to enable us to see them, except through a portion of the dust and vapor that continually rises from land and water, mingling with the lower atmosphere, and causing diffraction of the light rays, and consequent unsteadiness of vision. And it is unfortunately the case that the higher the magnifying power we employ with the telescope, the more are these disturbing effects increased, so that at present the most satisfactory views of Mars and Saturn are obtained with eye pieces of low power. It is as bad, if not worse, with the spectroscope, the atmospheric lines being so abundant at low altitudes as to cause the most annoying confusion. A dozen years hence Mars and Saturn may be compared in the neighborhood of the constellation Gemini, not more than 20 degrees from our zenith. Mars may be studied alone, advantageously in 1877, and 1879, being in opposition to the sun very near the perihelion point in the last named year. Saturn will then be a little above the equinoctial, but the plane of his magnificent rings will be so nearly in the direction of the earth that we shall be able to see little besides the planet and his satellites. We may, however, make many interesting observations now, and for the rest can cite the conclusions arrived at from former work in this direction.

An apparent difference in size between Mars and Saturn is easily perceived. Though Mars is only 146,000,000 miles distant from the earth at the present time, while Saturn is 962,000,000 miles distant, or 6.6 times as far away, yet Saturn's apparent area is 5½ times the greatest, his apparent semidiameter being 7.5 seconds, while that of Mars is 3.2 seconds. This shows an enormous difference in the dimensions of the two planets, the apparent size of an object decreasing with an increase in its distance. When we apply our celestial measuring rod, we find that Saturn has a diameter of 72,250 miles, or more than nine times that of the earth, making his relative volume as nearly 700, the earth being taken as the unit. Mars, on the other hand, has a diameter of but 4,020 miles, being little more than one-half, or a volume one-eighth that of the earth; so that the bulk of Saturn is to that of Mars as more than 5,000 to 1.

We may note, secondly, that although the disc of Saturn covers more than five times as much angular surface as Mars, yet the intensity of their light is at present very nearly equal. Hence it follows that we receive about five times as much light from Mars as from one-fifth part of the apparent surface of Saturn, and very much more than that proportion from an equal number of square miles on Saturn. The reason for this difference is that in the one case the sun light travels 9½ times the radius of the earth's orbit, and back through even a greater distance, while in the other, the total distance traveled, back and forth, is only about 300,000,000 miles. The journey of the light ray that enables us to see Saturn is six times greater than that by the aid of which we discern Mars. And we know that the intensity of light diminishes as the square of the distance increases.

The next striking difference, even to the naked eye, is one of color; when we look at them through a lens the difference is much more apparent. Mars is blood-red, which fact undoubtedly was the original reason of his being called the God of War by the ancient mythologists, and of surgery by their successors. Saturn's light is more difficult to determine, but its type is evidently found not far from the middle of the solar spectrum, having a tinge of blue, though not so decidedly blue as represented by the ancient astronomers. Observations were made a few years ago upon Mars and Saturn with an electrometer, by an English investigator, who claimed to have noted that the light from Mars deflected the index in the positive direction, while the light from Saturn gave the contrary result. If this be a fact, it is a highly suggestive one; as it bears strongly on the previously suspected analogy of red with positive electricity and blue with negative, while the yellow is supposed to be nearly neutral.

If now, we remember that both Mars and Saturn shine by the aid of the same sunlight, which is reflected from them to our eyes, we must conclude that these differences of apparent color are due to different conditions in the bodies themselves, or in their atmospheres—probably only in the latter. The spectroscope is here an invaluable aid. It not only proves that their light is reflected sunlight, because it presents exactly the same lines as are found in the solar spectrum, but it shows the reason why the composite effects differ. When directed to either Mars or Saturn, the spectroscope shows the presence of the absorption lines which are produced by aqueous vapors in our atmosphere, and are, therefore, conclusive evidence that the atmospheres of these two planets contain the vapor of water. We may note here, that the complete absence of these lines in the moon's spectrum tells us that she is destitute of any aerial envelope; and there is scarcely a trace of them in the spectrum of Saturn's rings.

It is only within a recent period that the telescope has been improved sufficiently to give us anything like satisfactory views of Saturn. We now know that the surface of the planet is marked with changing belts, even more extensively than is the case with Jupiter. These belts are evidently in the atmosphere, which is probably so dense as to prevent us from seeing the body of the planet at all. In other words, they are dense clouds, the movements of which are so rapid as to give evidence of violent storms in Saturn, which find but a feeble parallel in our wildest hurricanes.

Though our next-door neighbor in the outward-bound journey from the sun, very little was known of the physical condition of Mars till long after Saturn had been studied, as it seemed, exhaustively. True, the observations made by Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, upon this planet, had been turned to such noble purpose by Kepler as to lead to the enunciation of the first, and then the second, of the three great laws which bear the name of the man of many birth-places. In this way Mars as the planet did service to the cause of science, almost great enough to compensate for the evils laid at his door as the God of War. But he was uninviting in the telescope, except as the locus of a point to be found in space. Especially was he so by contrast with his elder brother, Saturn. Destitute of a single attendant, where Kronos has eight; without the vestige of a ring, and presenting scarcely a distinguishable marking on his disc, whereby even a movement of rotation could be detected; it was no wonder that so many scrutineers passed him by, thinking that the more remote planets, the fixed stars, and even the nebulæ, presented richer fields for research. The fact of his rotation, discovered by Dr. Hook, in 1666, left scarcely anything more to be hoped for in regard to our knowledge of Mars, till nearly a century and a half afterwards, when optics had been elevated to the rank of a distinct science, and practice as well as theory had made possible the construction of instruments that would do something better than give a distorted though magnified image. The younger Herschel gained the first known inkling of the fact that Mars is a world exhibiting many of the conditions which pertain to our globe, and led the way in the study of the physical phenomena of Mars. He noted patches of white at opposite edges of the planet's disc, and watched them gradually increase or diminish, as they were turned away from the sun or towards him. Here was a fact which, thoroughly studied, not only proved that Mars rotates on an axis,—which, like ours, is inclined to the plane of the orbit,—but also that these white caps were patches of snow, or ice, around the poles of rotation. From this followed the inevitable conclusion that Mars has an atmosphere which takes up and releases moisture, being in this respect similar to our own. The spectroscope has recently demonstrated this to be true, and by a mode of proof almost independent of the other. But Herschel did not rest satisfied with this success. He subsequently announced (1830) that he saw geographical lines of demarkation so distinctly that he was able to make a tolerable map of the surface; and stated it as his belief that the seas were of a greenish hue, and the land of a red tint, perhaps owing to the quality of the prevailing soil. Much more recently the "eagle-eyed Dawes" has mapped out the configurations of the martial surface, and shown it as consisting of continents and bottle-necked seas, much more nearly equal than is the case on our earth. Reduced copies of these maps, with a fully descriptive article, were published in THE TRIBUNE about four years ago.

Within the past few years the accuracy of these maps has been fully verified, and, incidentally, the observations have given indubitable evidence of the temporary existence of clouds in the atmosphere of Mars, the phenomena of formation and dispersion being identical with those that attend the meteorological changes of our own planet. With a day little longer than our own (less than 25 hours), a year nearly equal to two earth years, a difference of seasons somewhat greater than is experienced by ourselves, a cloud-bearing atmosphere like ours, an alternation of land and sea, without the tidal disturbances due to the attraction of a moon, and a distribution of a surface scarcely equal to that of our great Pacific Ocean into torrid, temperate, and frigid zones, the planet Mars presents to us a range of conditions which are wonderfully similar to our own, and lead us, almost irresistibly, to the conclusion, that not only is animated existence possible on his surface, but that many of the forms of life which exist there are very similar to those with which we are acquainted. Indeed, if we accept the Laplace theory of formation, with its inevitable consequence, that Mars, being a much smaller body, must be farther advanced than is our earth, and remember that higher orders of animated being have appeared on our planet with each successive epoch, we can scarcely reject the inference that Mars is peopled with a race of beings far superior to ourselves in point of intelligence and ability to appreciate the wonderful works of God. They may even be so far advanced as to be able to discern what we are doing on this planet; though our telescopes must be made 10,000 times more powerful before we can return the compliment.

These conclusions with regard to the habitability of Mars are arrived at by *comparison*. We know that on this earth certain conditions are necessary to certain forms of existence, and when we find the same, or similar conditions elsewhere, we are justified in saying that life is possible there. We cannot say absolutely that organized beings do exist there; but here, again, the process of analogy comes to our aid. We see that this earth is the theatre of vitality in countless millions of forms. Wherever it seems possible that life should exist, there we find life in the present, or indubitable signs of life in the past. This earth seems to be at present so constituted as to sustain the greatest possible number and variety of organized beings. We see either vegetable or animal life all around us, even with the naked eye; and when we employ the microscope we see not only life where we might not otherwise have supposed it possible, but we find different orders of existence so much intertwined that each one appears to be essential to the existence of several others. Now, when we find one planet apparently constituted with the express purpose of supporting as many vital organisms as possible, see another planet possessing many of the same characteristics, and believe that both are the work of the one Creator, who changes not in intention, we cannot resist the belief that the second planet, like the first, is the scene of life, supporting organic existence to an extent which we cannot limit. Hence we are warranted in the inference that Mars is inhabited, and by reasoning as well as sentient beings.

But Mars is especially interesting to us, as he is the only planet upon which we can discern the existence of the conditions that are necessary to support life, as we understand it. He is probably the only body, except the moon, which is so constituted that we can obtain a view of its surface. The atmosphere of Venus is too dense, and Mercury is too near the sun; while the least distance of any other principal planet is ten times as great as that of Mars. We must not, however, rashly infer that the vital conditions presented by other planets would appear to us to be equally favorable, if we could view them under circumstances permitting equally accurate observations. Indeed, we know that such a conclusion would be erroneous in some cases, as in that of Saturn, which is now "so near" to Mars, "and yet so far" from him, both in distance and condition.

Accustomed, as we are, to regard the sun as a source of light and heat, compared with which all others are insignificant, it is difficult to understand that Saturn can be other than an intensely cold body, on whose surface reigns the chill of an eternal winter, so severe that even the existence of a liquid is impossible. And accordingly we find that the ancient philosophers regarded him as the planet whose attributes were cold and dryness. At his enormous distance, nine-and-a-half times that of the earth, the sun dwindles down to an orb the apparent diameter of which is only three times as great as that presented to us by Venus when she is nearest to our globe. Hence the quantity of light and heat which Saturn receives from the sun is only one-ninetieth part of that received by the earth; and the whole of his magnificent system of satellites, being illuminated in the same proportion, can scarcely reflect to him a total of light equal to one-twelfth part of that furnished by our full moon; while the shadow of his rings keeps a very large proportion of his surface in total darkness during long periods, which are measured by several of our earth years.

Yet, in spite of all this, we have indubitable proof that Saturn is a very much warmer body than our earth; the proof being furnished in the fact that he reflects to us a much greater quantity of the sun light than Mars does, in proportion to actual size and distance.

Indeed, we may almost compare Saturn with the metal called quicksilver, in this respect; which, although the most perfect reflector known, only sends back to the eye a little more than two-thirds of the light that falls upon it from a luminous body. The photometric researches of Zollner show us that Saturn reflects a little more than one-half the light that falls upon his surface; while Mars only reflects one-quarter, having a little less than half the reflective powers of his elder brother, Saturn, for equal surfaces. We may note here that the reflective power of the moon is about one-fifth; or somewhat less than that of Mars.

The most powerful telescopes have resolved the belts of Jupiter into a series of clouds, moving along in currents approximately parallel to the equator of the planet. Saturn presents the appearance of belts which, in the best telescopes, are almost exactly like the belts of Jupiter as seen through instruments of a lesser power inversely proportional to the smaller distance of the nearer planet. We cannot, therefore, doubt that nearly, if not quite, all of the light reflected by Saturn is thrown back by the clouds in his atmosphere. It needs very little knowledge of physics to see that the Saturnian clouds, which the spectroscope shows us contain the vapor of water, could only be thus nearly perfect as mirrors, by virtue of being very dense, and also very deep.

Now, if the earth, as at present constituted, could be suddenly removed to the distance of Saturn, where she would receive only one-ninetieth part of the solar heat that she receives at present, the formation of clouds in our atmosphere must be correspondingly reduced, because they are simply exponents of the force of solar heat, acting upon the surface of the water. Hence Saturn could exhibit no clouds if he were constituted like the earth; and we are forced to the conclusion that this densely-clouded condition of Saturn's atmosphere is due to a cause which belongs to the planet. It is interior, not from without; but the very same cause—heat.

The body of Saturn must, therefore, be hot; not alone in its far interior, as the earth is generally believed to be to-day, but in that portion which corresponds to the position of the crust of our globe.

In the former history of the earth we can find a parallel to the present condition of Saturn. He is probably yet in the upheaval stage; his highly-heated substance being thinly coated over with a solid crust, which is not yet cooled down sufficiently to permit the condensation of his clouds into oceans, or even form beds in which those oceans may rest. Even though he may have advanced somewhat beyond this stage, his atmosphere is undoubtedly yet highly charged with carbonic acid, and other compound gases, as well as with the vapor of water, so as to render impossible the existence of any form of animal or vegetable life, except similar ones to those gigantea which moved in the epochs immediately succeeding the azoic. No forms of life such as those with which we meet to-day are possible on the surface of Saturn; and, though we must here proceed with caution, it can scarcely be that reasoning creatures have yet appeared there. But if we pursue earth analogies we must accept it as probable that higher types of existence will spring into being there in the far distant future, and it may be that Saturn is destined for the support of vitalized forms, far superior in power and intelligence, even to the highest type of civilized man found on this earth, as Saturn exceeds our globe in magnitude.

We may also draw an argument against the present habitability of Saturn, from his relative weight. Though nearly seven hundred times more bulky, he yet contains only about ninety times as much matter as the earth. Hence his density averages only one-eighth that of the earth, or considerably less than that of distilled water. But our measures of the bulk of Saturn include his atmosphere; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that since Mercury, Mars, and Venus have nearly the same densities as our earth, that the real body of Saturn will also compare nearly with it in that respect,—the apparent difference being due to his densely gaseous envelope of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles in thickness.

Looking at Saturn in the light of these facts and deductions, we can scarcely regard as other than fanciful speculations the efforts which so many astronomical writers have made to describe the magnificent views obtainable from his surface. What matters it though the ring should periodically exhibit a golden arch of light, filling a large proportion of the visible firmament; that eclipses of his moons are interesting phenomena; that from Saturn another outer planet might be descried, or that from his vast circling orb the parallaxes of several hundreds of the fixed stars could be determined where we have barely measured the distances of a dozen? It is not even of interest to speculate now upon the celestial scenery, as it will be viewed by the Saturnians some millions of years hence, because all the rest of the universe is continually changing, and the positions of now will not be the positions of then. There will be no longer a Dipper, as viewed from any part of the solar system. The Girdle of Orion will have diminished to an insignificant cluster. Sirius will no longer be the brightest star in the firmament; the ring-system of Saturn himself will probably have partially broken up into additional moons, and partially fallen down and spread over the body of the planet. And even our sun, by the gradual loss of light, may have dwindled down to a star, sending scarcely enough light to the far-off satellites of Saturn to render them visible from any part of this planet's surface. These, and many other changes, which even the far-reaching ken of the astronomer has not yet noted, will have occurred by the time that Saturn is fit for the habitation of beings like ourselves; while our earth may not only have become barren, as the moon is now, but have relinquished her claims to a separate existence, and, falling into the embrace of the sun, generate the supply of light by which the Saturnians will be able to look out upon the glories of their own system.

And if we cannot find an additional reason for abstaining from the speculation, we may at least stumble on a rebuke to our own pride, in the reflection that the loss of our own earth from the system would not be noticed by the inhabitants of Saturn. Our world, with its history of such tremendous importance to ourselves, its consequential inhabitants, its railroad rings of greater magnitude than the material ones which surround the planet, and its scientific associations for investigating alike the infinitely great and the infinitely little, is not visible from Saturn; the greatest angle which it subtends with the sun being only 6 degrees, whereas we experience great difficulty in seeing Mercury when he is thrice as much elongated from the sun; and the greatest apparent diameter of the earth is but one-half that of Uranus to us when he is barely visible to the naked eye as a star of the sixth magnitude.

Our comparison of the surface conditions of Mars and Saturn, though conducted partially by the aid of the nebular theory of development, furnishes us with a strong proof of the truth of that theory, independently of the starting point; while at the same time it opens up a difficulty in the way of accepting that part of it which accounts for planetary existence solely by supposing the successive throwing off of rings from the central body of the system. We have in Mars a body much farther advanced in the scale of world development than is Saturn; and why? Undoubtedly because of the vast difference in the quantities of matter contained in the two bodies. Saturn contains more than 700 times as much matter as Mars. Hence he should be so much longer in cooling down from the gaseous phase to the habitable condition. But this observation is far from sufficient to account for the present difference, if Saturn were thrown off as a nebulous ring several thousands of millions of years before Mars was similarly disengaged from the parent mass; even if we suppose that the Mars ring was much more dense than was the Saturn ring, at the instants of their respective separations. The latter supposition is possibly correct, but there is reason to think that the theory of world formation must yet be modified to an important extent. The difficulty above glanced at, and some others of lesser moment, disappear if we consider the different members of the solar system to have been formed, in a comparatively independent way, from the coalition of several nebulous masses, attracted towards each other by the operation of the law of Gravitation. The masses of the larger bodies were subsequently vastly increased by the smaller ones falling to them, and are still growing from this cause. Our earth is even now receiving additions to the extent of about 200 tons annually from the aerolitic matter which she encounters in her journey around the sun. In the earlier stages of her history she probably received annual augmentations exceeding the present amount by many thousand times; as the continued gleaning steadily lessens the quantity of meteoric matter yet to be gathered in, before the regions of space are swept bare by the shining scavengers of the skies.

It may be of interest to glance at the satellites of Saturn, and inquire if they are habitable. The telescope gives us no direct answer to the question, but, knowing that the smaller the quantity of matter the more rapid is the cooling, we have good reason to infer that the moons of Saturn have long since reached the habitable stage. Nay, more; that most of them have passed it; all except Titan, the sixth in order of distance, being smaller than our moon, which we have every reason to believe has already chilled down into deathly stillness from which only a last trump can raise its former inhabitants. The present heated condition of Saturn points us back to a time, not very far distant, as measured by astronomical cycles, when he was a sun to his family of eight satellites, and far superior in apparent size and splendor to the more distant Sol. He was then the secondary source of light and life to a more numerous retinue of worlds than was supposed, till within a century past, to attend the sun. From the inner satellite, performing a journey around him in 22 hours 37 minutes at a distance only half that of our moon from the earth, Saturn would appear to have a diameter of 34½ degrees, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of a circle. Even to the most distant, performing a journey in 79 days 8 hours, the planet would subtend an angle of 1¾ degrees, or more than three times the greatest angle under which the sun appears to us. To the inhabitants of that satellite Saturn would appear to be nearly 1,000 times larger than the sun, the relative diameters being as 31½ to 1.

We see, then, that of the ten bodies we have considered in this article, it is highly probable that only two are at present habitable, that one has yet to arrive at the condition, and seven have passed the stage at which they were capable of sustaining organized existence on their surfaces. We are unable to say that this showing is a fair numerical sample of the condition of the universe to-day; but we can assert that all of these stages of condition are to be met with in other bodies than those which have here passed under review. These facts necessitate material modifications in the views usually entertained even by enlightened Christians in regard to the designs of the great I Am in creating the universe; but they also involve a much higher appreciation of the Great First Cause than can be obtained without the aid of scientific induction. We know that this world is a vast workshop, wherein man may work out his own salvation with fear and trembling, and it does not require much mental effort to think it probable that other orbs were designed for similar uses, while both this and they were intended to furnish the means of existence and of happiness to many millions of different forms of living beings. But our comparisons of Mars and Saturn lead to a much higher range of thought than this. We may learn that *God does not do things in a hurry*; and that every part of his grand work is in a state of leisurely preparation for something that has yet to come. Neither in the universe of stars, nor in our little world of human activity, is perfection developed at once. Man grows up from babyhood, through childhood and youth, requiring several years of preparation and of care-taking before he is fit to assume a part in the active business of life; and after a term of usefulness his powers decay gradually till he reaches the stage of second childhood, unless sooner cut down. Grain must grow before it can be eaten; the house be built before it can be tenanted, and the planet in like manner must pass through its stages of preparation before it is fit to support life. Everything is done gradually, as "the continual dropping of water weareth away a stone;" and even our catastrophes are the results of the slow methodical operations of natural law, as the swift-moving torrent is the result of the falling rain, and the sudden shower is a consequence of a steady evaporation of moisture, which is ceaseless, but so slow that we can scarcely perceive it. Even the judgments that befel the Israelites were the results of continued wrongdoing; and no less than 4,000 years of sinfulness elapsed between the promise of a Messiah and His advent.

I may add, that I regard the fancied antagonism of science and religion as hinging principally upon this point. Let but the Christian world recognize this truth in its full force, which is taught alike by the Book of Revelation and the book of Nature, and science will be no longer a stumbling block in the way of faith. On the contrary, it will alike fit the Christian for increased usefulness here, and for more ample enjoyment in this world and the next, by expanding his powers of action and appreciation, and raising him nearer to the standard of that Being who knoweth all things, and doeth all things well. E. COLBERT.

MEMPHIS.

Circular from the Mayor Relative to the Late Epidemic.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1873.

Information being frequently requested by letters from a distance as to the condition of the surviving sufferers from the late disastrous epidemic in this city, and as to how they are to be relieved and sustained till they can obtain work, or otherwise support themselves, I beg leave, on account of the pressure of business in my office, to reply through the medium of a circular.

If I could, I would express in fitting terms how deeply the hearts of the people of Memphis have been stirred by the outpouring, from every direction, of kindness, seemingly without bound or stint, evidenced by loving hands,—outstretched, open,—filled with ready means of aid and comfort for our suffering poor.

To say that our people thank you—people of all classes, those esteemed rich and the passably well-off, both now unusually cramped for means, as well as the poor and needy—is but poorly to express the sentiments all feel towards you and sympathizing friends in every quarter of our common country. The terrible scourge has about ceased, but has left with us a large number of destitute people, mostly women and children, who have lost the labor-staff on which they leaned,—the earners of the means of living having ceased to labor longer on earth,—and the City of Memphis *must* provide ways and means to carry these destitutes (there are more than a thousand of them) through the winter. As fast as it can be done, work will be found for all that can in any way labor; in the meantime, the funds, provisions, and other material, so generously placed in our hands by your community and others, will be economically and judiciously used to relieve those entitled to relief, and no others. We are now perfecting an organization, to act in conjunction with the city authorities, to dispense the bounty placed at our disposal.

As soon as may be, we shall formally advise all that have contributed fully of what we have done and of what we purpose to do, having no doubt but that we shall render a satisfactory account of our stewardship. We hope our means are sufficient, but the burden is heavy.

In this connection, I take pleasure in presenting also the following resolution of thanks, made very general for the reason that the relief extended to us has been so universal:

At an adjourned meeting of the General Council of the City of Memphis, held on Nov. 12, 1873, on motion of Ald. B. F. White, it was unanimously

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Memphis, That the thanks of the city are due, and we hereby tender them:

First—To the noble kind-hearted strangers everywhere who worked for, or contributed to, the relief of our sick and suffering people during the fearful epidemic through which we have just passed.

Second—To those noble, self-sacrificing spirits of our own citizens, of every organization or society, who braved the danger of disease and death, carrying aid and comfort to the sick and distressed of every degree or condition.

Third—To our own citizens, at home and abroad, who labored so faithfully in representing our true condition, or in raising funds and supplies so indispensable in the great ordeal to which we have been subjected.

Fourth—To the officers of the city, and the members of the Police and Fire Departments, who so nobly stood at the post of duty when their comrades were falling on every side.

And last, but not least, to our daily papers, the editorial corps, the printers, and all concerned in publishing to the world the facts as they were developed from day to day during the most fearful scourge that has ever devastated any American city.

Be it further Resolved, That the kindness of our brothers of the Northern and Western States in the hour of trouble has awakened within us feelings of the warmest sympathy and gratitude, and teaches us a lesson which ages, represented by politicians, would have failed to accomplish: that we are indeed one people in feeling, sympathy, and love, as well as in government.

Uniting most heartily, and with emotions of the deepest feeling, in these thanks, I am, very truly, JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Illinois State Farmers' Association—Circular.

The Central Committee of the Farmers' State Association, at their special meeting in Peoria, Sept. 17, authorized the undersigned to issue a circular to the various farmers' organizations throughout the State, notifying them of the annual meeting of the State Association, which takes place at Decatur, on the 16th of December next, and that all Clubs or Granges holding the State Treasurer's or Secretary's receipt for the 10 cent per capita tax to the State Association will be entitled to representation in that convention, without the usual $1 fee of delegates thereto.

They will also be entitled to the State Purchasing Agent's list of wholesale prices, through whom, without additional cost, purchases can be made at a much greater reduction in price than can be effected by the smaller combinations of township or county organizations. We have now perfected arrangements whereby those making purchases through his agency will be able to save from 30 to 50 per cent upon domestic and farm implements, household supplies, etc.

It is desirable that the different organizations be represented at that meeting, and, while the 10 cents required to entitle them to membership and all the advantages of the State Association is but a trifle for each, it is sufficient for the present needs of the Association, and absolutely indispensable to place the organization on a business basis, and publish such documents as are needed to effect a more thorough and compact organization of all the farmers of the State.

It is also to be desired that the 10 cents per capita be sent to the Secretary at your earliest convenience, that his record may be issued to you in time to entitle you to be represented in said Convention.

Hoping that you will attend to this without unnecessary delay, we are, very respectfully yours,

J. A. PORTERFIELD,
CHAS. E. BARNEY,
S. M. SMITH,
Committee.

Oct. 8, 1873.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Board of Directors Yesterday.

Presentation of a Plan for Enlarging the Scope of the Exposition.

How the Council Can Assist in the Good Work.

Statement Showing the Financial Condition of the Enterprise.

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition held a regular meeting at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. Potter Palmer presided, and there were also present Messrs. Drake, Laflin, Crane, Rosenberg, Fargo, Brown, Taylor, Farwell, Fairbank, Doggett, and Secretary Reynolds.

At the request of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Taylor took the chair, he being more conversant with the order of business.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Taylor stated that the special order of business was the consideration of a plan for establishing the Inter-State Industrial Exposition on a permanent basis.

Vice-President Fairbank took the chair.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered at a previous meeting by Mr. Taylor, consideration of which was postponed, were then read by the Secretary:

THE RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The success of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago was made feasible by the act of the City Government granting the use of the public grounds; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed desirable to disabuse the public mind of any suspicion that the Exposition Association aims to conduct the enterprise for private gain, as well as to free its officers from the possibility of being placed in the attitude of speculators or showmen; and

WHEREAS, Only considerations of the public good and the honor of our city have instigated those who have thus far shaped and conducted the enterprise; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Board that the marvelous success of the undertaking, in spite of the unexampled rapidity of its fruition, and in the face of a depressing financial panic, affords a guarantee that it may be made, through the adoption of a liberal policy, not only a means of attracting to Chicago millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of people every year; not only an inexpensive resort of instructive amusement, and an educator for all classes of people; not only a promoter of trade, art, science, invention, manufactures, agriculture, mining, and kindred industries; not only a source of direct or indirect pecuniary advantage to every citizen, but in addition thereto it may, in the near future, be the means of founding and sustaining one or more great public educational or other institutions which shall shed enduring lustre on Chicago; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders be, and the same is, hereby called, to be held at the Exposition Building on Tuesday, the 23d day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such stockholders the question of authorizing and instructing the Board to regulate and arrange if possible with the competent authorities of the city for the occupancy by this association of all that portion of Lake Park lying between the north line of Monroe street and the north line of Congress street, free of charge, for the period of ten years from and after May 1, 1874; conditioned:

First—That the said Exposition Association may capitalize any portion of its present actual net earnings deemed reasonable and just by its Board of Directors, so as to give present stockholders the benefit of their investment up to this time, at not exceeding net cash cost.

Second—That the said Exposition Association may, at its option, further increase the capital stock to any sum not exceeding $600,000, as may be found expedient, by means of bona fide subscriptions to be paid in cash.

Third—That it shall expend such increased capital, if secured, in erecting additions to the present building in equally as good a style of architecture, in beautifying the grounds, or in otherwise adding to the convenience, attractions, or success of the Exposition.

Fourth—That, after its stockholders shall have received back in dividends out of their first future net earnings an amount equal to their paid-up stock and 10 per cent annual interest thereon for the time invested, all further earnings, and finally the residuary assets of the Association, shall be devoted to aiding, establishing, or endowing a polytechnic institute, public library, industrial school, bureau of arts and trades, botanical garden, permanent industrial exposition, or such other institutions or projects for the public instruction, amusement, or good, as the stockholders may determine upon at the time.

Fifth—That such beneficiary institutions or projects, of whatever character, shall be for the general public benefit, open to all citizens on equal terms, and free from religious, sectarian, or political bias.

Sixth—That the building, when not in use for the Exposition proper, shall not be used for any purpose injurious to the legitimate trade of the city, and, when rented for conventions, festivals, or other purposes, no distinction whatever shall be made on account of sect, creed, nativity, or politics.

Resolved, That notice of such special meeting be given to the stockholders in the manner provided by law.

Resolved, further, That, pending the action of the stockholders and other negotiations for putting the Exposition upon a more permanent basis, and enlarging its scope, as indicated in the foregoing resolutions, which should properly be acted upon by the recently-elected Council, the Executive Committee be instructed to urge upon the present City Council the great importance of taking favorable action as early as next Monday night on our recent petition for only a short extension of time, so that our officers may at once announce that there will be an Exposition next year, and more vigorously to secure special attractions at once.

ACTION TAKEN.

Mr. Taylor read a long address advocating the adoption of the ideas set forth in the preamble and resolutions. The only obstacles in the way of carrying out his plan, he thought, would consist of securing the consent of the City Government to the extension of the grant of time asked and raising the necessary funds among the citizens. He believed, however, that both could be accomplished without much trouble.

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, and said he thought the plan proposed was entirely feasible. The money required could be raised more easily now than last year, as the Exposition had proved a grand success even in its necessarily imperfect state. Its enlargement would make it an inter-State enterprise in fact as well as in name.

Mr. Drake thought the only difficulty would be in securing money.

The Chair saw no harm in passing the resolutions, since they merely contemplated giving authority to the stockholders solely.

The resolutions were adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following financial statement was then read by the Secretary:

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT.

Salaries of officers	$ 1,416.50	
Expenses	10,144.99	
Interest	116.77	
Insurance	1,350.00	
Printing and advertising	16,661.83	
Music	5,498.09	
Art-Hall salaries	250.00	
Freight	981.60	
Memphis sufferers	4,922.22	
Floating bills	4,930.07	
Ticket sales		$128,750.17
Elevator receipts		1,995.20
Restaurant		3,160.37
Rents and commissions		3,507.50
Profit and loss	$ 82,346.46	
	$137,413.24	$137,413.24

BALANCE SHEET.

	Assets.	Liabilities.
Capital stock		$169,125.00
Profit and loss		82,346.46
Accounts payable to contractors		28,321.20
Floating bills payable		4,930.07
Building	$278,791.04	
Furniture	3,077.25	
Cash in Secretary's office	15.91	
Cash in Treasurer's office	2,838.53	
	$284,722.73	$284,722.73

An itemized statement of building expenses was also read.

The project of capitalizing the stock, in the event of a longer lease of the ground being obtained from the City Government, was discussed at considerable length, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Mr. Taylor moved a vote of thanks to the newspapers of the city for their friendly notices of the Exposition, without which it could not have succeeded. Carried.

Resolutions of thanks were also passed to the railroad companies, the Associated Press, the exhibitors, and to Messrs. Drake, Bouton, Crane, Brown, Taylor, and Harvey, of the Executive Committee, for the time and attention which they devoted in such a large degree to promoting the success of the enterprise.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY—A. B. STILES.

Many a life of unobtrusive goodness passes out of sight, while heroic deeds or the glamour of worldly success often brings into prominence, and gilds with a false glory many an unworthy name. In A. B. Stiles there died one whom the world [illegible] soul, and went out ever to the unfortunate and friendless. Many a humble life has been brightened, many a discouraged heart comforted, many a suffering one has been relieved, many a hungry one fed by his generous charity, that sought no return but in the happiness of seeing others made happier, which was his especial gratification.

Those who knew him most intimately knew him best by these traits. To all he was an attractive, sympathetic, courteous gentlemen, whom to know once was never to forget.

To the public he was best known as a singer possessing a rare voice which was praised by many of the greatest artists, and which never failed to charm all who listened to it.

It is hard to believe that that kindly face will never again gladden our sight; that that voice with its wondrous music is forever hushed; that that young life with all its possibilities has been cut off. And, while the man of many friends may soon forget him, he will long live in the hearts of the many who in his short life were blessed by his living.

"Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure;
What souls possess themselves so pure,
Or is there blessedness like theirs?"

C.

EVANSTON.

A Large Variety of Gossip and News from that Flourishing Suburb—Health of the Village—Evanston from a Business Point of View.

The Rev. Dr. R. Andrus, of the Indiana Asbury University, will lecture before the theological students, at Heck Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The depot at Evanston being of wholly insufficient capacity to accommodate the heavy passenger traffic, a subscription to build a suitable one is talked of, the Railway Company evincing no disposition to make the improvement.

The projectors of the Evanston Horse Railway declare their willingness and ability to begin work at once, if the Trustees can be induced to make up their minds to grant the right of way, as they have promised to.

The clerks of Evanston have signed a card, testifying to their approval of the action of the merchants who have agreed to close their places of business at 8 o'clock every evening of the week but Saturday, and agreeing to use their influence in favor of those houses which carry out the measure.

The Rev. C. E. Felton, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, is announced to lecture before the students of the Woman's College next Friday afternoon.

There is to be a shooting match near the brick-yard, west of Evanston, on Thanksgiving Day, if the local authorities do not interfere. As a specimen of the latter's methods of procedure may be mentioned the case of a student who recently carried a revolver to a jeweler, to have it repaired. A Justice of the Peace gazed upon the weapon, and directed the jeweler to hold it until further orders. It is still in his possession.

The foundation of the new brick Baptist Church having been completed, work has been suspended for the winter. The plans indicate that this will be the handsomest church building in Evanston.

A friendly contest between the Adelphic and Hinman Literary Societies of the University will occur next Friday evening, in the University chapel. The public is invited, and would find it profitable to attend.

Several students have died in Evanston within the last two months, and the idea has, in some manner, gone abroad that there is very much sickness prevailing among the students, and that numbers are leaving town in consequence. The fact is, that less than half a dozen have gone home thus far, and half of these did so because unable to maintain their standing in their classes. Evanston is proverbially a healthy place, and the typho-malarial fever which is somewhat prevalent there, is general throughout the State, and much worse in most localities.

The claims of Evanston as a place of business are not generally recognized. Besides the educational buildings and facilities, from which it derives a wide-spread reputation abroad, Evanston proper contains a population of 5,000 persons, whose wants are provided for by six grocery stores, four dry goods stores, four hardware and tin stores, three drug stores, three boot and shoe stores, three furniture stores, three confectionery stores, four tobacco and cigar stores, two merchant tailoring establishments, two jewelry stores, four meat markets, two gas-fitters' stores, two banks, two harness shops, three barbershops, a hair store, a crockery store, a millinery shop, a book store, a news depot, a livery stable, three lumber yards, two coal and wood yards, two flour and feed stores, two photograph galleries, half-a-dozen carpenter shops, a steam planing mill, a sash and blind factory, two undertakers, two cabinet shops, a weekly paper, and a monthly magazine, with numerous painters, blacksmiths, builders, masons, bakers wagon-makers, insurance and sewing-machine agencies, offices, &c. The remainder of the resident male population are either students, real estate dealers, or clergymen.

Another feature is that all the establishments carry large and fine stocks, and do first-class work. Were they not equal to Chicago houses, the latter would be patronized. Moreover, the places of business are generally of fair proportions, and well fitted up, while some merchants boast fine brick blocks, elegantly arranged within.

Few towns of the same size can make as good a showing, and all of these features may be considered somewhat remarkable in view of Evanston's contiguity to Chicago, were it not that it is manifestly destined to become a flourishing city before long.

RAILROAD NEWS.

No Hope of Reform in the Matter of Paying Commissions to Scalpers.

A large number of railroad managers arrived in the city yesterday, to take part in the proceedings of the Convention of the Railway Association of America, which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. Among the objects of the meeting is the consideration of a proposition to abolish the practice of paying commissions to local agents and scalpers. The Executive Committee of the Railway Association held a private meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Convention to-day. It was the opinion of those who participated in the meeting of yesterday that the reform will not be made, and that the scalpers will continue to reap as rich a harvest as ever. The failure of the movement is attributed by those who have labored hard for the reform to the greediness of several railroad managers, who, to gain the good-will of the scalpers, sent to them circulars saying that they were and always had been unfriendly to this movement, and that the scalpers should therefore discriminate in favor of their roads. The Managers of the Baltimore & Ohio and Erie Roads are said to be among those who have issued such circulars. As a consequence, the managers of competing lines are afraid to offend the scalpers, and will not show their hand. The delegation of lobbyists from the Scalpers' Association, of New York, are also registered at the Pacific, and are freely circulating among the managers who have already arrived. They are succeeding much better than they anticipated they would, and are elated at the attention and consideration paid them by the managers, almost every one of whom is afraid to offend them. Not the slightest hope remains that the managers will make this much-desired reform, and railroad companies will continue to bleed the public, so that these scalpers may not be compelled to take off their large diamonds, and sell their fast horses.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, F. R. Meyers, the President of the Association, in the chair, and Samuel Powell acting as Secretary. Several important resolutions in regard to the abolition of commissions were introduced, but most of the General Ticket-Agents present, lacking sufficient backbone to come out openly against the scalpers, nothing of importance was accomplished. Other important matters were discussed, the substance of which cannot be given, since the Secretary refuses to let their proceedings become public, because "it is of no interest to the people what the General Ticket-Agents are doing."

—Dr. Dio Lewis now tells "our girls" that if they want to learn to walk well they should "walk an hour a day, with a weight—say a bag of beans—upon their heads." A few days ago the Doctor advised ladies to eat beans to improve their complexion. We begin to suspect that he belongs to a bean "ring," and is trying to bull the bean market.

THE LOCAL OFFICES.

Shall the Mayor's Bill Be Re-enacted?

Opinion of Cook County's Members of the Legislature.

The Majority of Those Interviewed Favor Its Continuance.

Trouble Among the "Twenty-two"—The Scramble for Office.

The impending change in the City Government has led to a discussion of what is known as the Mayor's bill, passed by the General Assembly at the outset of Mayor Medill's administration, which will expire by limitation on the 9th of next March. The bill conferred powers on the Mayor unprovided for by the City Charter, and raised him from being a mere figure-head to the actual head of the City Government. It concentrated the responsibility in his hands, gave him the right of removing as well as of appointing municipal officers, and enlarged the veto power. The Aldermen who desire to have again the control of the offices are opposed to re-enacting the bill. As the members of the Legislature from this city will have much to say in the matter, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on several of them yesterday to get their views. Some of them are reticent on the subject, and don't know what they will do, while others have made up their minds. Probably a majority of the Cook County Senators are in favor of re-enacting the bill, and a majority of the Representatives against it.

MR. HORACE F. WAITE SAID:

"I was in the last Legislature when the bill in question was passed. When it was first introduced to the Legislature I was opposed to the bill. It appeared to me as putting too much power in the Mayor's hands. At the solicitation of Mr. Medill and of other gentlemen in whose judgment I had great confidence, I yielded my personal objections and voted for the bill. After the bill was introduced to the Legislature it was limited as to its term of operation, for the purpose of determining the wisdom of the law. After the law had been some time in operation many persons favored its repeal, and I was desired to vote to repeal it. As I had yielded my private judgment to others, and as the law expired by its own limitation, I preferred to allow the law to expire. I am not in favor of a like law. The provision allowing the Mayor to veto any item in the Appropriation bill is, I think, a very wise one, and ought to continue to be the law of the land for the government of municipal corporations."

RICHARD L. THOMPSON SAID:

My own notion of the Mayor's bill is, that the Government of the City should follow, as far as possible, the character and spirit of the General Government. I think that the Mayor should have nearly all the powers which are therein conferred upon him. I would, however, like to restrict the Mayor's power to the removal of officers who hold simply by appointment, and not allow it to extend to any elective office whatever. I think it will be a very difficult matter to repass the Mayor's bill. The main objection urged by the members of the Legislature for places other than Chicago, against the Mayor's Bill, is, that it places in the hands of the Mayor the power to veto a portion of the annual Appropriation bill, and approve the balance, thus enabling him to determine what portion of the city shall receive the benefits of public improvements and what shall not. The objection was urged in the Legislature last winter, in discussions of the question by members. Many said that the Common Council of a city might be willing that certain improvements should be made in one locality or ward, provided certain other improvements should be made in other sections, and vote for the annual Appropriation bill as a whole. The Mayor then, using the veto power, if so disposed, could approve as far as regards portions he desired to see improved, and reject the balance. This, in my opinion, is arguing upon the basis of a rascally Mayor, and is not a fair argument against the bill."

W. H. CONDON SAID:

I think the bill will be repealed. I consider that it was a pretty good bill. At the time of its passage it was an excellent measure, but it is not needed now. I don't think it would be a very safe thing to trust every Mayor with the powers it conferred, although it was quite safe to do so with Mayor Medill. If we could always have so eminently wise a Mayor, the power should be continued. At present I think the bill should be repealed, and the power it conferred divided.

THE HON. J. B. BRADWELL

was found in his printing-office, assorting legal blanks. He couldn't tell whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Mayor's bill, or whether he would vote for an extension. When the matter came up for consideration in the Legislature he would be prepared to vote understandingly. He liked some of the provisions of the bill, and disliked others. He had not examined it for a long time, but intended to do so. The Board of Police, he thought, should be abolished. In regard to incorporating the city under the General Incorporation bill, he had nothing to say, never having examined the bill with reference to Chicago. He would vote and work for the bill which would best subserve the interests of the city.

COL. FRANK SHERMAN

was accosted in the bar-room of the Sherman House, and consented to a five minutes' interview. He would vote for the extension of the Mayor's bill if they couldn't get anything else, believing that the Mayor ought to have some power, and not be a mere figure-head. Last winter he tried to amend the General Incorporation law so as to let all cities in, but he was beaten. A special charter could not be had for Chicago, because such a charter would be unconstitutional; but amendments could be made to the general law so as to secure a plain City Government. The Mayor's bill brought His Honor in collision with the Board of Police, and the effect of the quarrel, according to his observation, was the demoralization of the police force,—the weakening of its usefulness. If he had his way, he would wipe out the Board, and place the control of the force in the hands of the Mayor. His idea of a City Government was to make it exactly like that of the United States,—to look upon the Mayor as the Chief Magistrate, and give him power to appoint a Superintendent for each Department,—these Superintendents to meet occasionally, and be presided over by the Mayor. At present all the Boards were independent bodies, and responsible to no one. The Mayor's bill should be allowed to expire by limitation. If we had a plain, simple City Government, with the Mayor at the head, many officers could be dispensed with, and thousands of dollars saved annually.

THE HON. S. K. DOW,

Senator, was hurrying to the City Hall to try a case in one of the courts when the reporter saw him. While walking rapidly, he said he entertained the same opinion now in regard to the Mayor's bill as he did last winter. The Mayor should be held responsible for the maintenance of order and the execution of the law, and should be clothed with the necessary power. He would not vote for a temporary law, but for one conferring substantially the same power as the present bill,—giving the Mayor no less power. He favored the reorganization of the City Government. Chicago should come in under the General Incorporation law. He did not believe in dividing the City Government into Boards or Departments. There should be but one Department, and the Mayor should look after it. We ought to adopt the plan of the United States Government. The present charter was so cumbersome that no one could tell "what is what." He did not wish to be understood as favoring the Mayor's bill because Colvin was elected and Bond defeated. His views regarding it had not changed.

THE HON. OTTO PELTZER

ceased platting real estate when the reporter whispered "interview" to him. He had opposed everything in the Mayor's bill except the provision relating to the vetoing of any item in the Appropriation bill. If the members of the Boards were appointed by the Mayor they would be his tools. If they did not do as he bid them, he could say "git," and they would be obliged to go. He couldn't see where the bill placed the responsibility. The people had no assurance that the Mayor was responsible for anything. He had nothing to say about a new charter,—it was an important matter, and required consideration. His vote would be cast against an extension of the Mayor's bill. It gave the Mayor too much to do, and he couldn't properly look after all the matters it made him responsible for. Mr. Peltzer has a pet bill, which is called "the Surveyors' bill." By its provisions, any surveyor who has a certificate attesting his competency can make surveys in any county in the State. Mr. Peltzer is an anti-monopolist so far as surveying is concerned, and considers a monopoly of the business by the "County Surveyor" as great an injustice as would be the deputizing of a particular physician to attend to all the sick people within the county.

THE HON. WILLIAM HERTING

was found in Greenebaum's bank, where he is a clerk. He was of opinion that the Mayor's bill was a good thing, and if the bill was changed some it would be well to continue it for two years more anyway. Without the bill there would be no responsibility anywhere, and he was inclined to think it should be allowed to operate for another term. He desired that the bill should be modified. He objected to giving the Mayor the absolute power of removal, and did not think he should be permitted to remove an officer without the consent of two-thirds of the Council. At the same time, he would make two-thirds or three-fourths of the Council necessary to pass the items in the Appropriation bill over the Mayor's veto.

THE HON. THOMAS M. HALPIN,

the coming West Side Assessor, if political promises are worth anything, was discovered in the City Collector's office. He announced himself as strenuously opposed to the extension of the bill. He could understand why the bill was originally passed. The circumstances were peculiar, the records having been destroyed, the departments in a state of chaos, and things generally at odds and ends. Then the bill was passed partially on account of the high character of Mr. Medill, in whom the people, under the peculiar conditions existing at the time, were ready to confide; but as no such conditions existed now, as a member of the Legislature he would oppose the re-enacting of the bill. The authority of the Mayor should be restricted by the Council.

THE HON. JOHN F. SCANLON

was rather non-committal, saying he was in favor of anything that would improve the City Government.

THE HON. INGWELL OLESON

is not in favor of re-enacting the bill. That was all he had to say on the subject.

ALDERMANIC TROUBLES.

There is trouble in the Aldermanic camp, and it looks as if the original twenty-two would not hang together in the Council. Three or four of the more independent members are thinking of abandoning the Ring, because they believe it is being formed in the interest of three or four sharp fellows who will have all the honor, and the profits, if any, while their tools will be kicked and cursed, and get nothing. Several of the newly elected* greenhorns have been roped into the caucus, just as a rustic is roped into a bunko den, and they have not the courage to leave. Some of the older hands, however, seeing nothing in the movement for themselves, are determined to back out, and it is doubtful if Commodore McGrath will command more than nineteen when the day of battle comes. Of course he can retard legislation, and do considerable mischief by dilatory motions and references, but he will not be able to boss things with the same ease as if there were a majority of the Aldermen under his thumb. At the caucus called for yesterday, there was a notable absence of two or three Aldermen who were expected, and two of whom were seen at previous meetings. The firm and dignified attitude so far maintained by Mr. Colvin, has struck terror into the hearts of the intended obstructionists, and it is possible that the Ring will fall to pieces before the individuals are welded together.

LEGISLATION AND HAY.

Chicago would seem to be hard up for persons to hold office, when "Ed" Cullerton was elected to the Legislature while he was Alderman, and was afterwards re-elected Alderman while he was in the Legislature. Then "Jim" McGrath was elected to the Senate while he was a member of the Council, and was sent back to the Council while still a member of the Senate. Not content with two offices, he trotted himself out as candidate for City Clerk, and was not scared off the track until even his personal followers began to hint that he was slightly greedy, grasping, a monopolizer of offices, a sort of universal office-holder, a *multum in parvo*. Then he made a virtue of a necessity, and ostensibly hauled off, though he is really a candidate still. It is a question how Aldermen and members of the General Assembly can manage to perform the duties of both positions and perform them well. They must neglect one or the other, or both, and in neither give satisfaction. And now comes "the gentleman from Bridgeport," Mr. Miles Kehoe, State Senator, as a candidate for City Weigher. His ambition is to preside over the hay-scales, and, at the same time, be the laughing-stock of the Senate, by perpetrating atrocious puns in the midst of the most solemn debates. It is said the hay-scales have been promised to him, and that he would prefer to weigh hay rather than make puns in Springfield. He is right, for he can do better. However, if he can manage to hold the two places at the same time he will be content. He has illustrious precedents in Cullerton and McGrath. To be sure he may regard hay from a Senatorial standpoint and the Senate from a hay standpoint; but what of that, so long as he enjoys the honor of the one office and the perquisites of the other. It will be a funny mixture of legislation and hay.

THE GENERAL SCRAMBLE.

There is some talk of reviving the office of Tax-Commissioner for the benefit of John Comiskey, whose friends are anxious he should get something. One or two persons—not more than two—are afraid he wouldn't take it. Would a duck swim?

Tom Halpin will be West Side Assessor, at least that is the understanding with Charley Dennahey. Halpin's qualifications are said to be better than any man named so far, though he, too, is a member of the Legislature.

Hickey's friends are not utterly without hope. They say if he can clear up the Lizzie Moore business to the satisfaction of Mr. Colvin, he will be nominated for the Superintendency, but if he can't he won't. Rehm, in the meantime, is resting quietly in the expectation that he will get the job.

Hamilton and Forrest are still after the City Clerkship. Hamilton is working like a street-car horse with the Aldermen, while Forrest is serenely relying on Mr. Colvin.

For the smaller offices the scramble is growing livelier and more interesting all the time.

MUSICAL MATINEE.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, the pianist, will give a soiree to-morrow afternoon at Reed's Temple of Music, on Van Buren street, commencing at 2 o'clock, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. a "Orb of Night Waltz" .... Pratt
   b "Mazurka Caprice" .... Pratt
   S. G. Pratt.
2. Quartette, String—"Soul Longings" .... Pratt
   Messrs. Lewis, Freiberg, Allen, and Eichheim.
3. Ballad, selected.
   Miss H. H. Glenn.
4. a Spinning song .... Mendelssohn
   b Etude, Op. 10, No. 5 .... Chopin
   Mr. S. G. Pratt.
5. Song—"Du mit den Schwarzen Augen" .... Kucken
   Mrs. McGuire.

PART II.

6. Fantaisie impromptu in C sharp minor .... Chopin
   Mr. S. G. Pratt.
7. Ballad ....
   Miss Glenn.
8. "Kreisleriana No. 2" .... Schumann
   Mr. S. G. Pratt.
9. "Dream Visions"—Arranged .... Pratt
   Mrs. McGuire and Mr. Lewis.
10. "Homage to New Chicago" .... Pratt
    Mr. S. G. Pratt.

—There are a few who clamor very loudly for the hanging of Mrs. Deakin, the accomplice of Roper; in fact, some hold her to be the worst criminal in the lot. The brutes who are so anxious to see the spectacle of a woman dangling on a scaffold will be sorry to learn that the law will not permit the hanging of Mrs. Deakin. She is *encienie*, and will be a mother in a few months.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CONTENTS—Benjamin Disraeli, by L. J. Jennings; L'Envoy, Poem by T. B. Aldrich; On the Ridge, by Clara F. Guernsey; John Underhill, by J. G. Whittier; Roman Neighborhoods, by Henry James, Jr.; Gunnar, A Norse Romance, by H. H. Boyesen; A Great Deed of Arms, by Francis Parkman; Helen at the Loom, Poem by G. P. Lathrop; The Externals of Washington, by Zina Fay Peirce; The Phantom Chapel, Poem by J. T. Trowbridge; The Death of Dominic Quitman, by Marie L. Thompson; Israel Bethel Church, by Sidney Andrews; Literature, Music, Science, Politics.

THE Atlantic Monthly For 1874

Will be printed from beautiful New Type, and, in addition to articles by its regular contributors—including LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, HOLMES and others of the most famous American authors—it offers the following attractive programme of writers and topics:

LOUIS AGASSIZ—Papers on Evolution, treating the leading scientific question of the day from his own point of view, which just now is of peculiar interest.

JOHN G. WHITTIER—Reminiscences, chiefly relating to the Anti-Slavery movement, with which in its most noteworthy persons and incidents Mr. Whittier was thoroughly familiar.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER—Sketches of Provincial Travel, beginning in January number, by the author of "My Summer in a Garden," "Backlog Studies," etc.

JAMES PARTON—Historical and Social Studies.

DAVID A. WELLS—Finance and Political Economy, dealing with the perplexing questions now pressing for solution, which Mr. Wells is peculiarly competent to discuss.

ROBERT DALE OWEN—Chapters of Autobiography, covering Mr. Owen's life as U. S. Minister at Naples, and his views of Spiritualism.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH—Prudence Palfrey, a Serial Story of New England, beginning in the January number, by the author of "Marjorie Daw."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, author of "A Chance Acquaintance,"—A Serial Story.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD, author of "South-Sea Idyls."—Records of a Player's Experience.

EDWARD H. HOUSE—Japanese Sketches and Stories.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON—Life in the Confederacy, giving, from actual observation, an account of life within the Confederate States during the war.

E. S. NADAL—Studies of English and American Society.

THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY—Criticisms of German and French Novelists,—Turguenieff, George Sand, Auerbach, Cherbuliez, Balzac, etc.

WM. M. BAKER—A Romance of the Southwest.

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2. AUTUMN LEAVES. By W.
3. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. III. Bangkok. Illustrated. By Fannie R. Feudge.
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5. A DAY'S SPORT IN EAST FLORIDA. By S. C. Clarke.
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11. MONACO. By R. Davey.
12. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chaps. 22-24. By William Black.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer—Salvini's Othello—A Letter from New York—Notes.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	‖11:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

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MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Acting on the Brain." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

WE HAVE NEVER SEEN MRS. WINSLOW—Know her only through the preparation of her Soothing Syrup for children teething. If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 19, 1873.

The intermittent Tweed case is again under full way in the New York courts. The jury has been polled after numberless panels, the evidence is all in, Graham has made his opening speech for the defense, and Tremain has made the first part of his speech for the prosecution. The usual finale of the disagreement of the jury may be expected shortly.

The taxation of the capital stock of corporations is to be resisted in the courts by the manufacturing companies of Rock Island County. Exclusive of the assessment of railroad property these corporations are assessed over $1,000,000, which is one-ninth the total assessment of the county. The assessment will be defended on the part of the county by eminent counsel.

The Board of Directors of the Exposition met last evening, and resolved to hold a special meeting on the 23d of December, to discuss the measures needed to obtain a grant from the city of the use of their present grounds for ten years. They also resolved that the Exposition Association might increase the capital stock up to $600,000.

By the vote of the people of New York City and Westchester County, on Nov. 4, the three southerly towns of the county, Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, will become a part of the city on Jan. 1, 1874. By this consolidation, the City of New York will acquire 12,110 additional acres to its area. The area of the enlarged city will be about 41 square miles, and its population 1,021,000,—the three Westchester towns adding about 35,000 to the present population.

The citizens of Chicago have a deep interest in the action of the next Legislature on the Mayor's bill, which stands between them and the despotism of the vagabonds of the Common Council. In another column is given a report of the views on this question of a large number of the Cook County delegation to Springfield. Most of these gentlemen declare themselves in favor of re-enacting the bill when it expires next March.

It is authoritatively denied that there is any want of harmony between the Governor-General of Canada and the Mackenzie Cabinet. In their very last official acts, the outgoing Ministry maintained the unenviable character that made their exit so welcome. They confirmed no less than 100 appointments which in courtesy should have been submitted to the Government under which they were to act, and increased salaries, in one department alone to the extent of $75,000 a year, and in a similar rate elsewhere.

If the people are not allowed the privilege, so freely accorded criminals, of demanding new trials when the verdict does not satisfy them, they must protect themselves in other ways. This is being done with novel vigor and success in the Stokes case. One of the jurors was arrested yesterday on an indictment by the Grand Jury for bribery, and the officer in whose charge he had been was also arrested. J. Delos Center, the notorious eighth juror, who was sentenced to imprisonment by Judge Davis for improper conduct, will also be re-arrested on a charge of bribery.

The opposition to the reforms in banking which was proposed by the New York Clearing-House Committee grows stronger. It is now certain that they will be disfavored by some of the most powerful of the Associated Banks, which will even fight them in the courts, if necessary. The California & Texas Construction Company are about to compromise with their creditors in a way which Tom Scott thinks will be satisfactory to everybody. No new failures are announced except the suspension of the National Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, owing to a defalcation.

There is a very sad state of affairs in Osceola County, Iowa. Its people are destitute of food, clothing, and fuel. Twisted hay and seed-grass is all they have to burn,—a fact which may be noted by the advocates of forest culture. Many persons, among them women in childbirth, have died of exposure and want of food, and a greater loss of life is to be feared if relief is not given soon. So deplorable a condition would seem much less strange in the devastated fields of Hungary or Poland than in free and bountiful Iowa, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of the Homesteaders' Protective Association for help will be answered.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and breadstuffs were generally stronger, while provisions were weak. Mess pork was rather dull, and 12½@20c ⅌ brl lower, closing at $11.90@12.00 cash, and $12.12½@12.25 seller January. Lard was active and ⅛c lower, at 7@7⅛c cash, and 7¼c seller January. Meats were quiet and ⅛c lower, at 4c for part salted shoulders, 5⅛c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 6¼@7c for green hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 87½c ⅌ gallon. Flour was active and firmer. Wheat was in fair demand and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.03 cash, $1.02¾ seller December, and $1.06¾ seller January. Corn was less active and ⅛c higher, closing at 39½c cash, and 39⅝c seller December. Oats were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 31¼c cash, and 31½c seller December. Rye was active and 3c higher, closing at 65c. Barley was quiet and a shade firmer, at $1.33 for No. 2, and 92@93c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 494,194 bu wheat, 1,265,557 bu corn, 310,509 bu oats, 58,706 bu rye, and 425,110 bu barley. Hogs were active at $3.75@4.10 for common to choice. Cattle met with a better demand, and were firmer, with sales chiefly at $3.00@5.25. Sheep were quiet and steady at $2.75@3.85.

A curious complication has arisen in Trieste, the home of the late unfortunate Maximilian, and the most important seaport of Austria. The people of that city are anxious to annex themselves to Italy. To this end, they have appointed a committee who have published a manifesto in the Italian papers, setting forth the reasons why Austria ought to conform to their wishes. In this manifesto, they maintain that the configuration of the Alps and the Adriatic, and their history and language, show that they are essentially Italian. These are good arguments on paper, but they have no practical weight. Austria, having already ceded Lombardy and Venetia, will not be disposed to concede any more territory, especially from topographical considerations. The difference of language has still less weight, as was shown in the recent absorption of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany.

Very little that is new has been added to the Cuban situation in the last twenty-four hours. The official advices concerning the Virginius outrage that were expected did not arrive in Washington yesterday, and the Cabinet meeting was therefore devoid of interest. The Madrid authorities are said to be anxious to offer all honorable satisfaction to our Government, and to have instructed their officers to be particularly careful in their treatment of vessels bearing the American flag, but they will not listen to any proposition affecting the integrity of their possessions. The letter from Senator Sumner, written in response to an invitation to speak at the Cuban mass-meeting and suppressed by its managers, has been published. Senator Sumner thinks that it is not practicable at this moment to determine our wrongs or our duties. The Virginius was engaged in an illicit filibustering expedition like that of the Alabama, and, however terrible may have been the atrocities at Santiago de Cuba, we should not forget the struggles of the Spanish Republic, nor extend it the undeserved menace of war. We should wish, he says, for justice and emancipation in Cuba, and success to the Spanish Republic.

The Burnt Records bill presented to the Board of County Commissioners by Commissioner Harrison on Monday appears to be additional to the existing law, and not (intentionally at least) a repeal of the latter. It assumes that it is still necessary to restore the records destroyed by the fire in an *ex parte* manner. The language of the bill requires all persons to prove up their titles before three Commissioners, under penalty of having the job done by the Commissioners with such evidence as they can scrape together. In this respect, it is much more sweeping than the present Burnt Records law, which does not molest or put to inconvenience any person who is now satisfied with his muniments of title. If this is regarded by the framers of the bill as an essential feature of it, we regard it as fatal to the whole measure, since it is equivalent to "routing out" every owner and mortgagee of land in Cook County, residing in any part of the world, and bringing him or her before the Commissioners *nolens volens*. Not only so, but the bill gives the Commissioners power to compel the attendance of witnesses, so that they may bring not only the land-owners before them, but everybody else. The power to compel the attendance of witnesses is either a judicial or a legislative power, and cannot be delegated. But this proposed commission is neither a Court nor a Legislature. It cannot punish a witness for contempt—therefore it cannot compel his attendance. Without the power to compel attendance, it cannot procure evidence of title to any land whose owner does not voluntarily bring it in.

NOT SO FAST.

The eight columns of matter having reference to the Cuban crisis, which were printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, are a striking comment upon the excitability of some people, and their tendency to go off at half-cock. In striking contrast with this is the brief dispatch from London, announcing that the British Foreign Office has instructed its Minister at Madrid, its Consuls at Havana and Santiago, and the Governor of Jamaica, that the Government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place, but will hold the Spanish Government responsible for any additional executions of British subjects. This is a prudent, systematic, and statesmanlike method of procedure, especially as compared with the headlong and helter-skelter plans recommended by the New York and St. Louis meetings. There is no attempt upon the part of the English Government to fire the hearts of the people, and there is no attempt upon the part of the people to egg the Government into a war, before it knows whether there is cause of war. The people of Great Britain are quiet and methodical, having full confidence that the Government is dealing with the situation in the right way, and will act promptly and energetically when the time comes.

In contrast with this, the attitude of New York and St. Louis, or the most noisy portion thereof, is almost ludicrous. In a great many places, North and South, East and West, bombastic persons are holding war-meetings, before the Government has any information upon which it can act intelligently, and as if the Spanish troops were already upon American soil, prepared to burn, ravage, and pillage. In New York, lawyers, State officials, Judges, merchants, Wall street speculators, literati, and politicians gather together, and fret and fume, rant and rave, and cry for vengeance, and urge the President to let slip the dogs of war, without clearly knowing what the provocation is or who is responsible for it, and unmindful that Congress alone has the power of declaring war. The confusion of tongues at the various meetings does not make the subject any clearer. One meeting wants Cuba annexed forthwith; another wants the immediate emancipation of the slaves; another wants an American protectorate established; another wants all the civilized nations of the earth to interfere; another wants the United States to hurry up and interfere before any other nation can get a chance; another would send an army to Spain; another to Havana, and so on *ad infinitum*. Meanwhile, patriotic offers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry are pouring in upon the Government. The Cuban patriots are quietly but busily stirring up the muddle. Speculators are taking advantage of the hurly-burly to shove Cuban bonds upon the market, which they hope to dispose of while the furor lasts. Amid all this hurrah and excitement, it begins to be apparent also that there is a deliberate and preconcerted movement among speculators to involve the Government in war for the purpose of running gold and stocks up, one evidence of which is contained in the absurd dispatch sent from the Committee of the New York meeting to Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana:

> NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.
> GOV. HENDRICKS: Please send the Executive Committee *a stunning dispatch* to be read Monday night at the mass-meeting on the Cuban atrocities.
> J. H. VAN ALLEN,
> M. T. MCMAHON.

It is not the least remarkable part of this absurdity that a man of Gov. Hendricks' ability and caution should have fallen into this trap and answered with "a stunning dispatch," virtually urging the Government to take possession of Cuba forthwith, although the Government has as yet received no official advices which warrant it in doing any more than it has done, namely, to prepare for any emergency which may arise in the future.

There is a series of old German pictures extant, showing some of the phases of the German Revolution, in one of which Death, arrayed in military costume, is handing a sword to a crowd of working-people, who, short-sighted and heedless of the consequences of war, press eagerly forward to grasp it. In one corner of the picture is an old blind woman, hurrying sadly away. It is a powerful satire on the unthinking and heedless excitement of the masses, that even this poor, old, blind beggar is not so blind as their fury. Blind as she is, she sees what they cannot see with their eyes open,—death, wounds, disease, misery, tears, and penury. War stands for the maximum of human suffering and human evils. Every other resource should be exhausted before we resort to it. The calm but resolute action of the English Government should be a lesson to us. Notify the Spanish Government that these executions must cease, and reserve any decision upon those which have taken place until there is a sure foundation of facts upon which action can be taken. No good can arise from the present blind and unintelligent pressure under excitement. If war is to come at all, let it follow the sober second thought. Let it be the result of a cool, unimpassioned decision made after all other remedies are exhausted. Other nations are interested in this question as well as ourselves. It is the safer policy to act jointly with them. If we are to act alone, every step should be taken with care, lest we find when it is too late that we have made an irreparable mistake. The frenzy of the multitude and the plottings of stock-speculators are unsafe guides in a great emergency like this. To make the Virginius affair "legal tender," seems to be the prevailing idea in Wall street. War with Spain signifies large disbursements, and probably new issues of greenbacks, with the consequent inflation of prices. There are wretches in this world who would think it a small crime to get other people's heads blown off in order to advance the price of stocks 5 per cent.

JUDGE CATON'S ARGUMENT AT MORRIS.

We invite attention to the argument of ex-Judge Caton, at Morris, Ill., on his application for an injunction to restrain the LaSalle County Clerk from extending on his books the assessment made by the State Board of Equalization in the case of the Ottawa Glass Company. The errors and misconceptions of the Board are "shown up" by the Judge in a manner at once powerful and laughable, and the illegality and wickedness of the assessment are disclosed by a master hand. The facts of the immediate case in which the Judge asked the intervention of the Court are substantially the same as in all the other cases where the State Board undertook to assess the capital stock of private corporations.

The Ottawa Glass Company has a capital stock of $32,500 all paid in; it owns lands, buildings, machinery, and other tangible property which was assessed by the local Assessor at $46,000; this was increased by the County Board to $50,690, and again reduced by the State Board to $37,257. It had debts to the amount of $103,500. The law of 1872 provides that the State Board, in taxing the capital stock of corporations, shall "ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise, *over and above* the assessed value of the tangible property of such company." To reach the valuation adopted by the Board of Equalization as to the value of the capital stock of the Ottawa Glass Company, they acted on a rule adopted by themselves, of adding to the par value of the stock the amount of the indebtedness of the Company, and taking the aggregate as the value of the capital stock. In this case, however, they did not adhere to their own rule, but seem to have arbitrarily determined that the Company owed only $28,920, which sum they added to the par value of the capital stock, and declared the whole to be worth $61,420, *in addition to* the value of the tangible property. All the property the Company owns is represented by the assessment, fixed by the State Board at $37,257. That includes all its assets. The stock has never been worth over 75 cents on the dollar; yet the State Board assessed the capital stock as worth, in addition to the value of the assets, $61,420, or nearly 200 per cent. Here, then, we have a case where the Company's entire assets are put at $37,257, and its capital stock at par $32,500, making in all $69,757, declared to be worth $98,677. It will puzzle any mathematician to discover how the Board, even under its own rules, ever reached this amount; but when the rule, under which it professes to act, is examined, the stupidity of the whole proceeding stands confessed. The State Board, guided probably by the State Auditor, interpreted the law where it requires them to ascertain the value of the capital stock "over and above" the value of the tangible property otherwise assessed, to mean "in addition to" the value of the other property, and this patent stupidity is supplemented by the rule of the Board that the debts of a corporation are to be added to the value of its capital stock! The practical operation of this is, that where two companies having a capital stock of $50,000 each, and the one is free of debt and the other owes $200,000, the latter company, though practically bankrupt, is, according to the State Board of Equalization, the more wealthy of the two, its capital stock being worth 400 per cent above par!

An illustration of the way in which the State Board of Equalization fixed values is furnished by its action on the tangible property of this Glass Company. The property was assessed by the County Assessor at $46,000 and by the County Board at $50,690, and this value was reduced by the State Board to $37,257. The way it was done was this: Having added $160,000,000 to the value of the property of Chicago, the State Board had to reduce the value of property throughout the rest of the State to the same amount; in the distribution of this reduction, LaSalle County got an average of nearly 25 per cent taken off the value of all the property in the county, except, perhaps, "capital stock," and the Glass Company at Ottawa may attribute the fact that its tangible property was not assessed at the higher figure to the fact that 25 per cent of its taxation was transferred to the property in Chicago.

We question whether there can be found in the history of legislation such an exhibition of rank absurdity as was made by the State Board of Equalization. The Board might profitably hire themselves out as the champion idiots of the day. Their rule that the more a man owes the richer he is, is fairly supplemented by the other decision, that the value of one thing "over and above" the value of another is the value of the two things added together. The two decisions will defy the world in any competitive examination for ignorance and stupidity.

This matter is attracting attention all over the State, and among intelligent men everywhere the proceedings of the State Board are held in ridicule and contempt. The arbitrary proceeding of adding 122 per cent to the valuation of every lot and piece of real estate in this county is an outrage that has no parallel. In countless cases, this carries the taxable valuation from 10 to 100 per cent beyond the actual price at which the property could be sold. The same arbitrary proceeding in adding 98 per cent to the value of each article of personal property in this county is equally unreasonable and extortionate, and is best illustrated in the case where the assessed value of $20,000 currency on hand is increased to $39,600! The proceeding of the Ottawa Glass Company will doubtless be followed by every corporation in Illinois whose capital stock, tangible property, and debts have all been added together by the State Board, and the company taxed on the whole. The Courts can hardly refuse injunctions upon such an exhibit of facts. In the case under consideration, Judge McRoberts promptly granted the injunction applied for.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The history of the insurrection against Spanish rule in Cuba throws much light upon the acts of the Spanish authorities in connection with the treatment of the crew of the Virginius. The white population of the island of Cuba may be considered composed of two classes, the *Peninsulares*, or Spanish immigrants, and Creoles, or native Cubans. In 1868, the total population numbered 1,396,530 persons, of whom about one-half were slaves.

The causes which led to open insurrection in the island were enumerated in the *pronunciamento* first issued, Oct. 10, 1868, by the insurgents at Yara, a small place in the Province of Manzanillo. They asserted that it was well known that Spain governed Cuba with an iron and a blood-stained hand; that Cubans were deprived of political, civil, and religious liberty; that they were not allowed to hold public meetings, nor to write upon affairs of State; that they were excluded from all share in the Government, and were plundered by the Spanish officials; that restrictions were placed upon public instruction; that they were ground down with taxes which would ruin any community with a less fruitful soil; that they were controlled and overawed by an immense standing army and navy, whose cost they were obliged to pay; and that white immigration was discouraged and slave importation aided. Finding all appeals vain, and that their protests only brought upon them the name and treatment of rebels, they issued this proclamation to the friends of *Cuba Libra*, setting forth their purpose to obtain independence from Spain, to gradually abolish slavery, and to establish universal suffrage. The proclamation was signed by Carlos Manuel Cespedes, a wealthy planter of Manzanillo, and by a large number of other patriots. Ten days later, Cespedes, who had been made Provisional President of the Cuban Republic, petitioned the United States Government for a recognition of belligerent rights, claiming possession of 50 leagues of the eastern and central parts of the island, having a population of over 100,000 persons, and the cities of Bayamo and Holguin. At the close of 1868, Cespedes issued a preliminary proclamation of emancipation, and during this whole time the insurgents were extending their territory and fighting many small battles in the vicinity of Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. The possession of these two cities was very desirable to both parties, the latter being a seaport connected with Puerto Principe by rail.

In February, 1869, Capt.-Gen. Lersundi was superseded by Gen. Dulce, who had previously made arrangements for the shipment to Cuba of all the hard characters in Spain that could be persuaded or forced to "volunteer." Gen. Dulce immediately declared martial law throughout the island, and, as steamer after steamer arrived with the volunteer reinforcements, more activity was manifested in the field. A series of guerrilla encounters then commenced, and have continued without interruption until the present time. While the insurgents have generally been forced to retreat with considerable loss, the Spanish troops have been so constantly harassed that they have rarely been able to obtain any decisive advantage, in spite of their superior numbers and arms. The insurgents of the Central Department of the island elected delegates to a House of Representatives which, in the early part of 1869, decreed the absolute emancipation of all slaves in that department, and also sent an address to President Grant, on his inauguration, asking recognition as belligerents. About this time, a heavy force of ships-of-war and troops succeeded in capturing La Guanaja, the only port in the possession of the insurgents.

In April, representatives from all parts of the island met at Guaymaro and formed the first legislative body of the Cuban Republic. Cespedes was elected President for six years, and Quesada was appointed General-in-Chief of the Cuban forces.

The Spaniards now commenced their barbarous policy of killing all "patriot" Cubans, and destroying all their property. In the early part of April, 1869, Count Valmaseda issued a proclamation from Bayamo, after its capture, in which he gave notice of the following outrageous decrees:

> Every man, from the age of 15 years upward, found beyond the limits of his farm, shall be shot, unless a justification for his absence be proven.
>
> Every hut that is found vacant will be burned by the troops.
>
> Every hamlet where a white flag is not hoisted, in token of a desire for peace, will be reduced to ashes.

Further decrees by Dulce ordered that every family which could not account satisfactorily for the absence of any of its male members should be banished from the island, and their property confiscated. Under these decrees, hundreds of families were rendered destitute and were driven to various adjoining islands and to the United States. Over 3,000 persons immigrated to Key West, Florida, and there established cigar manufactories.

The first pitched battle of any consequence took place in April, 1869, at Altagracia, in which about 3,000 men were engaged on each side. The result was a draw, the Spaniards being repulsed, but the Cubans withdrew the following night. In May, a battle was fought at Las Minas, in which the Spaniards were defeated with a loss of over 400 men.

In June, Capt.-Gen. Dulce was arrested in his palace in Havana by the Volunteers, forced to resign, and to leave the island. Gen. Espinar was temporarily chosen to take his place. The former had failed to satisfy the Volunteers by reason of his mildness, and some more cruel Governor was desired. Accordingly, the Spanish Government sent Gen. Caballero de Rodas to Havana with absolute power to proceed as he saw fit. This officer had acquired in Spain the nickname of the "Butcher of Cadiz," from his brutality in crushing the Cadiz insurrection, and it was supposed that he would not only speedily put an end to the Cuban insurrection, but that he would also be able to control the Volunteers. His first act, on arriving in Havana in July, 1869, was the promulgation of a decree declaring all the south coast and most of the north coast of the island, except certain ports, in a state of embargo. The other articles of his decree have an important bearing upon the case of the Virginius; they were as follows:

> ART. 2. Vessels carrying gunpowder, arms, and warlike stores will be judged in accordance with the law.
>
> ART. 3. The transportation of individuals in the service of the insurgents is far more serious than that of contraband of war, and will be deemed an act of decided hostility, and the vessel and crew regarded as enemies of the State.
>
> ART. 4. Should the individuals referred to in Art. 3 come armed, this will be regarded *de facto* as proof of their intention, and they will be regarded as pirates, as will also be the case with the crew.

In May, the Cuban Republic had been recognized as a belligerent by Chili and Peru, then at war with Spain. During the winter of 1870, the Lloyd Aspinwall, an American merchant steamer, carrying dispatches from Rear-Admiral Poor, in Port au Prince, to the United States Consul-General in Havana, was captured as a prize by a Spanish war-ship and carried into Havana. This capture resulted in considerable diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, but finally Admiral Poor proceeded to Havana with a frigate and two monitor iron-clads, and took the Aspinwall out from under the guns of the Spanish fleet and forts, having previously announced his intention of fighting if interfered with.

In this winter campaign (1870), the Cubans defeated the Spaniards in two pitched battles at Najasa and Guaymaro, and, at the end of the year, De Rodas, having been as unsuccessful as Dulce, was relieved by Valmaseda.

The cost of the war in Cuba in 1870 was stated, in the budget presented to the Spanish Cortes, to amount to $62,000,000. The number of troops sent to Cuba since the outbreak of the insurrection is a little over 80,000.

During the whole of these years, the Spanish Volunteers have had uncontrolled possession of the island, and have committed innumerable outrages upon the native and foreign residents. In November, 1871, they executed eight medical students for a trifling matter which had no political significance whatever. Since then the Volunteers have been kept in the large towns as garrisons, and the regular troops have met with varying success in the field. If defeated in one place the insurgents appear in another, and have hitherto held just about as much territory as they started with.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Meeting Last Night in Favor of Their Release from British Bastiles.

A meeting of Irishmen was held last evening at Burke's Hotel for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions on the continued imprisonment by England of the Irish political prisoners. Capt. C. P. McKay was called to the chair, and Mr. P. B. Tansey was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman said he did not know who called the meeting or what was its purpose. He would like to hear from some one better posted, and called upon Mr. Tansey for information.

That gentleman said the meeting had been called to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to Ireland to represent the Irish people of America in the great political demonstration to be held in Dublin on Christmas Eve, for the purpose of demanding home-rule and the liberation of the Fenian prisoners.

Mr. W. C. McClure said he thought an address from the Irish residents of Chicago would cover the whole matter. The prevailing financial stringency should be considered before any movement looking to the collection of funds was set on foot.

Mr. John Sullivan favored the holding of a mass-meeting and securing of an expressing of the Irish people. He did not believe that England would give home-rule to Ireland, whether Irish-Americans favored that course or not. He wished the movement all success, however.

Dr. McKeown did not believe it would be good policy for Irish-Americans to interfere with the peaceful efforts of the Irish people at home in their efforts to secure a National Parliament. He was opposed to sending a delegate. An expression of sympathy would be of more service.

Mr. Tansey said it was not proposed to send a delegate for the purpose of urging home-rule or any other Irish policy. The meeting was held simply for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of sending one or more delegates to Ireland to join in the general cry for justice.

Mr. Mullin said he did not believe in sending delegates. It would do no good, he thought. Resolutions of sympathy, sent by telegraph, to be read at the mass-meeting, would have a better effect.

Mr. W. C. McClure moved that a mass-meeting of the Irish citizens of Chicago be held on the 21st of November for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions on the continued imprisonment of the Irish patriots.

An embryo orator moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Sullivan hoped the motion of the embryo orator would not prevail. He believed there was a great many people in Chicago who sympathized with the home-rule movement, and they should be given an opportunity to set forth their views on that question, and do what they thought best.

Mr. Sanders did not favor holding a mass-meeting. The sympathy of the Irish people in Chicago could be sent without such ceremony. He did not believe that the Irish in America could help in any way the Irish in Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan said there was a friend of his in an English bastile, and he would go on his knees to the Queen of England and crave his liberation. He was opposed to the high-toned views of some of the gentlemen present.

The motion to call a mass-meeting was then put and carried.

A motion authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of five to arrange for the meeting was carried.

Messrs. Tracey, Cunningham, McGreevy, McMahon, and Gleason were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Well-Known Citizen Missing Since Election Night—Was He Murdered or Did He Fall Into the River?

Mr. John McQuaid, of No. 192 West Taylor street, has been missing since the 4th day of this month, and his friends are apprehensive that some misfortune has befallen him. He was last seen about 7 o'clock on the evening referred to in the company of some men at the corner of Taylor and Jefferson streets. He had been drinking some, and was disputing in loud language about the merits of some favorite candidate. It is reported that about 12 o'clock on the same night he was in a saloon not far from his residence, and that he had a scuffle with two men, and shortly afterwards started for home. Beyond this nothing further is known. His absence is rendered unaccountable by the fact that his family relations were of the most pleasing character, and his pecuniary condition easy. There have been various theories constructed to account for his absence. His family and intimate friends, of course, are inclined to the belief that he has been murdered, while others believe either that he fell into the river while intoxicated, or that he left the city. The theory that he has fallen into the river seems most probable, as there is no reason to believe murder has been committed. McQuaid had no money on his person at the time he disappeared, and, as he is the owner of a good deal of property that yields a daily profit, it is not probable that he would leave it. The case was given to Sergt. O'Donnell, who has been working upon it, without success, during the past week. Yesterday Detective Dixon was given the case, at the instance of the friends of the missing man, but at a late hour last evening nothing new had been developed. The river at the foot of Taylor street was dragged yesterday afternoon, but nothing was discovered. Mr. McQuaid is a brother of James McQuaid, of the firm of Schwab, McQuaid & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, Nos. 26 and 28 South Water street, and was well known among the merchants of the city as the owner of a transportation line of drays.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Strength Developed by the Farmers' Movement in Its First Campaign.

Classification of Counties, and of Votes by Counties.

The returns of the Illinois election for county officers, Nov. 4, are now sufficiently complete for a declaration of the result in due form. The whole vote (102 counties) is a little more than 330,000. The Farmers made their battle in sixty-six counties, and in these, as in other counties, the chief interest centered on County Treasurer, or, with rare exceptions, on Judge or Clerk. The whole vote in the sixty-six counties was 176,263, viz.: Farmers, 94,188; all others, 82,075. The contest in these sixty-six counties being that which gives the whole election its only prominence, it may be proper to remark that the same ratio of votes extended through the whole State would have yielded the Farmers about 22,000 majority over all.

The following classification of the counties is based mainly on results for County Treasurer, and on official votes which we have collected and published in detail for ninety-five counties. We place Pope among Republican counties, upon rumor, and have definite returns, official and unofficial, from all others, viz.:

FARMERS, OR ANTI-MONOPOLY—53.

Bond,	Iroquois,	*Peoria*,*
Brown,	Jackson,	Perry,
Bureau,	*Jasper*,	Piatt,
Calhoun,	*Jefferson*,	Putnam,
Cass,	Kane,	*Richland*,
Champaign,	Knox,*	Rock Island,
Clay,	Lake,	*Schuyler*,
Clinton,	LaSalle,	*Scott*,
Coles,	Lee,	*Shelby*,
Cumberland,	Livingston,	Stephenson,
DeKalb,	Macon,	Tazewell,
DeWitt,	*Marion*,	*Wabash*,
Douglas,	McDonough,	*Wayne*,
Ford,	*Menard*,	*White*,
Fulton,	Mercer,	Whiteside,
Greene,	*Montgomery*,	Will,
Hamilton,	Morgan,*	*Woodford*—53.
Henderson,	*Moultrie*,	

REPUBLICAN—16.

Grundy,	Marshall,	Pulaski,
Henry,	Massac,	Stark,
Jo Daviess,	McHenry,	Vermilion,
Kankakee,	McLean,	Warren,
Kendall,	Pope,	*Williamson*—16.
Logan,		

DEMOCRATIC—20.

Adams,	*Franklin*,	*Mason*,
Christian,	*Gallatin*,	*Monroe*,
Clark,	*Hancock*,	*Pike*,
Crawford,	*Hardin*,	*Randolph*,
Edgar,	*Jersey*,	Saline,
Effingham,	*Macoupin*,	*Sangamon*—20.
Fayette,	*Madison*,	

INDEPENDENT—13.

Alexander,	Edwards,	St. Clair,
Boone,	Johnson,	*Union*,
Carroll,	*Lawrence*,	Washington,
Cook,	Ogle,	Winnebago—13.
DuPage,		

*The Republican Anti-Monopoly ticket was elected in Democratic Peoria County, and the Democratic Anti-Monopoly ticket in Republican Morgan County. In Knox County there were two Farmers' tickets, and the fight was between Galesburg and Knoxville preliminary to a vote on the county-seat.

The test vote in seventy-five counties are given herewith; and the votes of twenty-seven counties, not given, are either not susceptible of classification, or have no important connection with the general result.

TABLE NO. 1.
REGULAR OLD-PARTY NOMINATIONS—THE FARMERS NOT IN THE FIELD.

	County Treasurer, 1873.		President, 1872.	
	Democrat	*Rep'blic'n*	*Greeley.*	*Grant.*
Adams	3,779	2,633	5,177	4,343
Clark	1,970	1,504	1,713	1,713
Crawford	1,261	855	1,082	1,156
Fayette	1,324	1,192	1,711	1,727
Hardin	429	342	443	426
Madison	3,573	2,768	3,564	3,671
Pike	2,074	1,517	2,827	2,634
Saline	1,064	816	1,047	1,109
Sangamon	3,054	2,813	4,381	4,149
9 counties	18,928	14,440	21,945	20,929

TABLE NO. 2.
THE FARMERS IN THE FIELD AGAINST BOTH THE REGULAR OLD-PARTY NOMINATIONS.

	County Treasurer, 1873.			Pres'd't, 1872.	
	Farm.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Greeley.*	*Grant*
Bond	688	532	515	911	1,349
Cass	1,152	744	425	1,154	1,147
Macoupin	1,586	1,615	1,606	3,235	3,081
Marion	1,608	1,296	740	2,291	2,068
Schuyler	941	594	782	1,577	1,430
5 counties	5,975	4,781	4,068	9,168	9,075

TABLE NO. 3.
THE OLD-PARTY MANAGERS UNITED AGAINST THE FARMERS', OR PEOPLE'S TICKETS.

	County Treas., '73.		President, 1872.	
	Farmers.	*People's.*	*Greeley.*	*Grant.*
Champaign*	2,119	1,217	1,946	3,773
Clinton*	1,695	1,061	1,749	1,319
Coles	2,273	1,162	2,411	2,647
Douglas	1,369	746	1,124	1,550
Ford	792	480	490	1,243
Fulton	2,135	2,100	3,704	3,502
Hamilton	1,448	461	1,188	875
Iroquois	1,718	1,398	1,760	3,081
Jefferson	1,779	701	1,763	1,341
Macon	2,004	1,487	2,333	2,751
Moultrie	875	734	1,177	995
Piatt*	884	587	923	1,433
Richland*	969	864	1,343	1,317
Shelby*	1,413	1,231	2,664	1,901
Wayne	1,916	398	1,664	1,624
Woodford*	1,123	741	1,732	1,545
16 counties	24,552	15,368	27,971	30,897

*Contest on Judge or Clerk.

TABLE NO. 4.
OPPOSITION TO THE FARMERS RALLIED UNDER THE OLD DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

	County Treas., '73.		President, 1872.	
	Farmers.	*Democrat*	*Greeley.*	*Grant.*
Brown	832	636	1,322	813
Calhoun	620	428	580	426
Christian	1,925	1,996	2,633	2,240
Cumberland	1,039	901	1,156	1,106
Effingham	846	1,203	1,618	1,103
Greene	2,089	1,453	2,197	1,371
Hancock	2,139	2,642	3,328	3,141
Jasper	796	852	1,065	917
Jersey	818	1,346	1,431	1,205
Menard	1,029	899	1,149	925
Montgomery	2,118	1,528	2,518	2,218
Randolph	933	1,998	1,866	1,880
Scott	1,061	661	1,072	931
White*	1,271	908	1,758	1,254
14 counties	17,496	17,076	23,693	19,510

*Contest on Judge.

TABLE NO. 5.
OPPOSITION TO THE FARMERS RALLIED AROUND THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD.

	County Treas., '73.		President, 1872.	
	Farmers.	*Rep.*	*Greeley.*	*Grant.*
Bureau	2,014	1,627	1,820	3,238
Clay	1,213	918	1,380	1,568
DeKalb	879	878	607	2,969
DeWitt	1,481	1,406	1,505	1,734
Grundy	794	1,018	715	1,591
Henderson	916	628	794	1,202
Henry	1,617	1,738	1,650	3,654
Jackson*	1,363	1,167	1,510	1,857
Jo Davies	1,371	1,703	1,962	2,702
Kane*	2,876	1,690	1,606	4,657
Kankakee	835	885	936	2,291
Kendall	553	831	369	1,613
Lake	1,024	891	875	2,226
LaSalle	3,624	1,929	3,957	5,046
Lee	1,957	1,574	1,250	2,702
Livingston	2,526	1,560	1,838	3,116
Logan	1,177	1,965	1,814	2,446
Marshall	942	1,033	1,189	1,524
McDonough	2,229	2,045	2,600	2,797
McHenry	1,433	1,513	1,080	2,895
McLean	2,626	2,780	3,385	5,845
Mercer	1,340	890	1,049	1,984
Perry	1,015	994	1,033	1,489
Putnam	458	295	310	601
Rock Island	1,592	1,579	1,827	2,905
Stark	709	733	606	1,218
Stephenson	1,495	1,264	2,123	2,846
Tazewell	2,055	1,064	4,092	2,360
Vermilion	982	2,140	1,707	3,373
Whiteside*	1,415	1,256	1,267	3,193
Will	1,654	748	2,937	4,212
31 counties	46,165	40,782	49,715	79,442

*Contest on Judge or Clerk.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at their rooms in the Exposition building.

The Rev. O. G. Barnes, of Kentucky, will preach at half-past 7 o'clock this evening in the church at No. 280 North Franklin street.

A special meeting of the Board of the Chicago Ladies' Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the ladies' room of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, corner of Market and Madison streets, entrance on Market street. A full attendance is specially requested.

A church sociable, for the whole parish and all friends, will be given by the Unity Church fraternity to-morrow evening, in the basement of the church, corner of North Dearborn and Oak streets.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Mellum Avenue Baptist Church, Lawndale, this evening. Readings by Prof. A. P. Burbank, and music by Prof. C. A. Havens, Mrs. C. A. Havens, and others, will be among the attractions.

John Spencer, when questioned by Banyon as to his business, said he was a gentleman, and as that is one of the rarities at the Bridewell, John will be for the next three months the representative gentleman at that popular resort.

Bona Fide Chesely was the name given by a West Side vagrant when he was booked by the Station-Keeper. Scully thought his name entitled him to special attention, and, as he is a thorough vagrant, he will linger at the Bridewell till past the Ides of March.

Annie Morris felt very happy on Monday evening. She went into a restaurant on State Street, and exhibited her mirthfulness by throwing oyster-shells through the window. This did not strike the saloon-keeper as funny, but it did strike a passer-by on the head, so Annie was arrested, and fined $5 by Banyon.

About noon yesterday, two laborers at work on the First Precinct Police Station, named Martin Duffy and Thomas Joyce, were precipitated from the first floor into the basement, by the turning of a plank, and suffered slight injuries. They were attended by Dr. McDowell, and removed to their homes.

About noon yesterday, a boy named John Miller, residing with his parents at No. 55 Union street, was severely burned by the explosion of a can of oil, which had been placed near a stove to thaw out, at No. 164 West Monroe street. The boy was taken to his home and attended by Dr. Dodge.

Some time since, Patrick McCarty mortgaged two valuable horses to Pat O'Neill. A few days since he sold one of them without giving notice to the mortgagee, whereupon O'Neil swore out a warrant for his arrest, which was executed yesterday evening by Officer Ryan. McCarty was locked up at the Armory.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary J. Hill, whose death, it is alleged, was the result of an abortion, was resumed at the office of Dr. Duff yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined, among them Dr. Earle and the husband of the deceased, but nothing was elicited worthy of notice. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

The billiard tournament will be resumed at Kingsbury Music Hall this afternoon, unless a person named Paine, who is supposed to represent the owners in the management of the hall, objects. The first game will be played at 2:30 in the afternoon between Slosson and Ubassy. In the evening Joseph Dion and Bessunger will play, and Ubassy and Garnier.

The police yesterday arrested two women named Lizzie Grant and Mrs. Niccolls, who occupied rooms over the Union National Bank, at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, on the charge of being improper characters. The women have the appearance of being respectable, and they stoutly assert their innocence of the charge. They will be examined before Banyon this morning.

A meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon for the transaction of Fire-Department business, President Cleveland in the chair; present, Commissioners Wright and Mark Sheridan. A large number of bills for both departments were scrutinized and ordered paid. It was ordered that the custodian of stolen property sell three horses in his possession, after advertising them for ten days. The Board adjourned.

John Mitchell is on the road to the Penitentiary. He found a countryman named John Wilson, and, against his will, initiated him into the mysteries of three-card monte. When the game was finished, Wilson had neither watch nor money, but he had enough sense left to go to an officer and state his case. Mitchell was arrested and examined before Banyon yesterday morning. As he gave Wilson his property, he was dismissed, because the law does not reach his case.

J. H. Rapp is a saloon-keeper, on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Canal street. Not content with doing a legitimate business, he has been in the habit of selling liquor and beer to minors. He was yesterday tried on this charge before Banyon, and although there was abundant testimony to convict Rapp, Banyon discharged him. The City Attorney, very properly, appealed the case, and it is to be hoped the rascal, who sells whisky to boys, may receive his deserts before the Criminal Court.

A woman named Lena Braunschwing, who resides with her husband at the corner of Halsted and Kinzie streets, has entered a complaint before Justice Eberhardt which places a lawyer named Matthew Marks, whose office is on North Clark street, in a bad light. She alleges that, on the 7th day of this month, she called upon him at his office for the purpose of securing legal advice, and that, while in his office, he attempted to commit rape upon her. The case came off yesterday, and Mark was held for further examination in bail of $500.

Property-owners on Lake street are grumbling considerably at the delay in finishing the bridge on that thoroughfare. The Board of Public Works reply that the delay has been caused by the magnitude of the work and other impediments. There is the cheerful labor of building coffer-dams; contractors have been unable to secure money to carry on the work uninterruptedly; the Pittsburgh manufacturers were behind time on the ironwork for the approaches; and other people have been more or less delinquent. The east approach is finished, and the rest of the work will be done in a week or two.

A young man named James Kelly, who lives near the Union Stock Yards, amused himself on Monday by presenting a loaded revolver at his mother's head, and compelling her, by threats of immediate destruction, to get upon her knees and repeat aloud all the prayers she had punished him in youth for not committing to memory. He was detected in the act, was arrested and taken before Justice Thompson, and held for further examination. His mother, however, forgave her tyrant boy, and earnestly plead with the Justice to discharge him. Her plea was granted.

The right of Turtle's men to act in the capacity of detectives was again put in question yesterday, upon the complaint of Detective Slayton, by the rearrest by Constable Best of Officer Bull, of Turtle's force, who was discharged by Banyon last Saturday. Bull was taken before Justice Hinsdale, and held for further examination in bonds of $500. Capt. Turtle went his bail, and promises to make it warm for Slayton before the case is disposed of. Slayton, on the other hand, promises to make it warm for Turtle, and asserts that the reports in circulation impeaching his (Slayton's) integrity as an officer were started by Turtle, and arose from malice, and are utterly untrue.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent presented his report, from which it appears that last week there were 134 deaths, or 24 more than for the preceding week. Of these, 74 were males and 60 females, 53 married and 81 single. Of the deaths, 20 were by consumption, 9 each by convulsions and typhoid fever, 8 by pneumonia, and 7 by small-pox. Thirty-one were under 1 year, and one was over 60. The nativities were: Germany, 19; Ireland, 16; born in Chicago of native-born parents, 18; of foreign-born parents, 35. There were 19 deaths in the Fifteenth Ward, and none in the Second. There is an increase of nine in the number of houses reported infected with small-pox, seven of them on the South Side. It appears that there were ten more deaths by consumption last week than in the preceding one, and six less by convulsions.

A curious case of what is generally termed kleptomania came to light yesterday morning. The wife of a well-known physician of the West Side, and a gentleman of ample means, went into Stryker's hat and fur store, on West Madison street, and asked to look at some mink furs. She did not purchase anything, but on leaving it was noticed that she had taken a valuable muff. She was arrested and taken to the station, where she at once acknowledged stealing the muff, but said some one had stolen hers, and she was trying to get even. She was taken before Justice Scully, who bound her over to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000. It was stated that a search-warrant had been taken out, and muffs, boas, etc., had been found at her residence, showing that she undoubtedly has been carrying on this business for a long time. It is a sad and remarkable sight to see a cultivated, accomplished, ladylike woman, who has everything she desires and money can obtain, arrested and put under trial for stealing. The facts becoming known, the matter will likely be compromised.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, three men, considerably under the influence of liquor, engaged in a playful scuffle at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, which became serious when it ended, on Clark street, near Foley's billiard hall, and one of the combatants, a man named John Thompson, being struck squarely between the eyes, fell heavily upon the sidewalk, and, striking upon the back of his head, cut it severely. Officer Keon arrived in time to see the other two disappear around the corner. The injured man was found to be almost insensible from the combined effects of liquor and the blow he had received. He was taken to the Armory, and an attempt made to secure the attendance of a physician without success, four refusing to go, assigning as a reason that the process of securing pay for services rendered in police stations was so difficult as to deter them from rendering them. Officer Keon dressed the wound, which bled freely, as well as he could, and, procuring an express wagon, took the man to his home at No. 219 Johnson street. He is believed to be seriously hurt.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while one of the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company was walking west, he noticed a couple of men standing in front of Coan & TenBrock's carriage shop, at the corner of Ann and Randolph streets. As he got near them one of them moved toward him, apparently in order to shove him into the gutter. He avoided this demonstration by springing off the sidewalk, when the other man called out, "Never mind him; he is drunk." Reassured by this statement, the gentleman was about to step back to the sidewalk, when the man who had spoken to him drew back as if to strike him. Fortunately the gentleman had a cane, and struck his assailant with it on the side of the face with such force as to knock him down. Then he pulled out a little empty pistol, which it would be risky to fire if it were loaded, and pointing it at the other man advised him to leave, which he did. The individual who was knocked down remained on his back and begged for mercy. The gentleman, pointing his pistol at him, told him to lie there till he had gone a block, or he would kill him. Having gone half a block, he ran himself, and the other person presumably did the same thing. Of course no police were present, and of course the assailed individual had no money. The worst feature in the case is the utter folly displayed by these two men, who lay in wait at 4 o'clock in the morning in a blinding snow-storm. Their conduct shakes our confidence in the security afforded by late hours and bad weather, and deserves the rebuke it met with.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—Steamship Sarmatian, from Montreal, and Trojan, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Steamship [illegible], from Glasgow.

THE COURTS.

Claims Against the Franklin Bank Amounting to $227,660.48.

To Meet Which the Bank Claims to Have Assets Amounting to $278,096.23.

Supreme Court Decision Relative to Injunctions in Tax Appeals.

A Mail Robber Sent to the Penitentiary for One Year.

Bankruptcy Matters---The Criminal and County Courts---The Courts in Brief.

The Howell case is still alive. The evidence given yesterday was to prove that the property was not worth the amount for which it was issued. A Mr. Allen stated that he was in the employ of Howell & Co. in 1868. His evidence was to show the value of the paper, which was a specimen of that owned by Howell, and in his mill at the time of the insurance.

STATUS OF THE FRANKLIN BANK.

From the schedules made by the Marshal of the assets and liabilities of the defunct Franklin Bank, it is ascertained that the total claims of creditors against the bank are $227,660.48, of which $101,962.59 is held by savings depositors, $91,064.66 by general depositors, and $34,633.23 by banks and bankers. The largest claim is that of the Commercial National Bank, for $8,203, but it holds $10,000 worth of securities. The smallest claim is 10 cents, and the number of creditors about 940, most of whom, of course, are residents of the city, the officers of the bank asserting a claim to $983.05.

The cash on hand is $3,504.71, including revenue stamps and postal cards; bills receivable, $131,537.94, including $40,000 from Benjamin Lombard. The library of the bank is apparently not very valuable, amounting to only $152.75. The fixtures, deposit and blank books, checks, notes, stationery, etc., foot up $11,496.92, embracing also a revolver, blacking-stool, soap, some beer-mugs, and hatchets. There is $2,000 due on an open account of $2,854.83 on a policy in the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London. The real estate is claimed to be worth $126,569.08, and a list of account books, deeds in trust, and miscellaneous papers completes the list. It will be seen, by footing up the items, that the bank claims to have assets amounting to $278,096.23, while its liabilities are $227,660.48, or over 20 per cent less than the assets.

THE SUPREME COURT ON TAX APPEALS.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the cases of John M. Bryant et al. against The People, wherein an injunction was asked to restrain the collection of certain taxes assessed in Cook County, on the ground that they were illegal, have denied the application. The opinion of the Court is substantially as follows:

We are asked to make an order on the Cook County Court to allow an appeal, and in the meantime to grant an injunction restraining the sale of the lands to satisfy the judgment against these lands. If this is to be considered an application for an order for a supersedeas, the reply is, that the party has not, under Sec. 10 of the act of the 28th of March, 1873, deposited the amount of the judgment for taxes. That is the only condition on which a supersedeas can alone be granted in such case under that act. In an application at the present term for a supersedeas we held that, whilst the Constitution secured to all persons the right to a writ of error in all civil cases where the judgment or decree is final, the right to have such a writ of error made a supersedeas is not a constitutional right, and the Legislature may impose terms upon which it shall be granted. To have such a writ of error made a supersedeas is not required by the Constitution, and we must refuse to make such an order in this case. As to the application for an injunction, it is only necessary to say that it was held, in the case of Campbell v. Campbell, that the Court has no jurisdiction to grant an original injunction in a case. That case is conclusive of this application. Again, there is no bill filed in this case upon which an injunction can be issued. It would be an unheard-of practice to grant an injunction in such a case without an appropriate bill framed for the purpose. But, while the motion asks for an injunction, it is, in effect, for a supersedeas under another name. The motion is denied.

Adverse decisions were also filed in cases of petitions for mandamus against M. R. M. Wallace, County Judge, to restrain collection of county taxes. Also, in the case of The People ex rel. Lawrence S. Beardsley against the same. Also, in case of John M. Bryant et al. against The People on relation of Julian S Rumsey.

A COMPLICATED AFFAIR.

Jerome J. Beardsley filed a voluminous bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, yesterday, against William Scott and Henry H. Gage. Beardsley alleges that in May, 1872, he made a contract with the defendants to purchase Lots 1, 2, and 3, in Cushman's Resubdivision of the north half of Block 4 of Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, being on the corner of Webster avenue and Dayton street, the defendants agreeing to finish painting the building thereon, and repair the asphaltum walks. The held the property at $11,000. For the whole, complainant was to pay $200 cash, give a mortgage for $4,300, payable in one, two, and three years, assume an incumbrance for $3,000, said to be due Oct. 14, 1873, and convey to the defendants the north 75 feet of Lot 11, Block 10, in Hundley's Subdivision of Pine Grove, which he considered worth about $3,500.

Complainant alleges that he immediately paid the $200, and conveyed the property on his part, but complains that defendants have not performed their part. He states, also, that they have not a perfect title, but that there are judgment liens thereon. He has taken possession of the premises, and made valuable improvements thereon,—far beyond, as he states, the rental value for the same length of time. The statement as to the incumbrance on the premises he bought was false, Beardsley avers, and there was no incumbrance due in October, 1873, but one a year overdue with interest at 10 per cent, which matured in November, 1872, and defendants insist that he shall pay this, together with the accrued interest. They also refuse to convey their property unless he gives a trust-deed with a power of sale for the $4,300. Complainant further states that, when the contract was originally made, he could and expected to have obtained a loan at 8 per cent, the market being easy. Owing, however, to the financial crisis he is unable now to do so, and insists that it would be inequitable to compel him to carry out his original agreement, as it would necessitate the sacrifice of other property.

In September last, he and defendants made a new contract, or modified the old one, so that he was to buy the east thirty-nine feet and eight inches of the same property for $9,000, the defendants agreeing to obtain an extension of the $3,000 incumbrance for two or three years, and the balance to be made up by the Pine Grove property at a valuation of $3,500, and the payment of $2,500 in three installments. But now, Beardsley alleges, the defendants have broken the second agreement, and notified him that he must pay the $3,000 incumbrance due Nov. 14, and the year's interest, and have allowed the time to go by without an extension. Thinking the bargain appeared a little too much one-sided, complainant has notified defendants that the contract is rescinded, and he will give back the land he has had for the past six months, and respectfully asks the $200 he has paid, and claims that it would be unjust to allow them to enforce their contract after such laches. Scott and Gage flatly refuse to give up their part of the bargain, or surrender the $200.

In consideration whereof, Beardsley invokes the aid of a court of equity to compel defendants to make a cancellation of the first contract, restore the $3,500 property, or pay the equivalent, and the $200, and free him from all liability incurred thereby.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judge Blodgett, Samuel Ellison, indicted for abstracting letters from the mail, pleaded guilty on two counts, one for taking letters, and the other for abstracting money from a letter some time last July. Ellison took a large number of letters while he was carrier. He subsequently acknowledged the fact to a friend, telling where the envelopes could be found, and this friend used the information to extort money from the prisoner. On being arrested, he instantly confessed the whole.

Mr. Ellison is a young, fine-looking man, about 27 years of age, having a sick wife and a child only a week old. The counsel for the prisoner introduced his father, his physician, and a comrade who had been through the war with him, to prove his hitherto good character. The Judge, in delivering the sentence, said that the necessity of safety to society required the punishment to be severe. The evidence showed it was probably the prisoner's first crime. The law provided that, for the first offense, the punishment may be a fine not to exceed $500; for the second, imprisonment not to exceed five years in the Penitentiary; and, in view of the mitigating circumstances, he would inflict comparatively a light punishment, and sentenced him, thereupon, to a fine of $50 on the first count, and to imprisonment at Joliet for one year, at hard labor, on the second count. The fine was suspended, however, leaving the year of hard labor as the punishment of taking $2, that being the sum named in the second count. The third count, charging an abstraction of $4, was dismissed.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

Samuel Glickauf, humbly complaining, filed a bill in the Superior Court against Henry Linnemeyer and wife and Hugo Walter. Complainant states that Linnemeyer and wife made a trust deed to said Walter to secure some notes payable to Joseph Schlernitzauer for different amounts due at different times. Complainant also alleges that subsequently he became the bona fide holder of one of said notes for the sum of $1,000, due Oct. 1, 1873. After its maturity he applied to the Trustee, the note not having been paid, to sell the property securing the note, but Walter refused, saying he had been requested by Linnemeyer not to sell. Not feeling willing to lose this sum, and being unable to persuade Walter to do his duty, Glickauf asks a court of equity to remove the Trustee, and appoint another who will execute the trust.

ABSTRACTING A DECREE.

About three years ago Grace Love obtained a decree against her faithless lord for separate maintenance, and also alimony. The decree was burned, a copy substituted, which was withdrawn last Saturday by the defendant, as the Chancery Clerk swears, defendant stating that he wished to take it for a short time. It has not since appeared, and yesterday Judge Williams ordered that a certified copy of a certified copy [illegible] and decree entered as of Oct. 11, 1873. [illegible]

decree, or show cause on Saturday next, at 2 p. m., why he should not be attached for contempt.

MECHANIC'S LIEN WANTED.

James K. Petty and Joseph W. Frazee filed a petition against Mary A. Rowell, Moses Hooke, and David W. Stimson. Complainants allege that, as sub-contractors, they agreed with Hooke, the original contractor, as they believed, to do certain work in building a house at No. 158 Park avenue. Shortly before the contract was finished, Mrs. Rowell told them she made the contract with Stimson, and knew no one but him. Hooke paid about $450, and he, Stimson, and Mrs. Rowell refuse to pay any more. Complainants allege that they have done extra work, and sustained loss by Rowell's non-performance of his duty in time; allege that he was either assignee of the contract or sub-contractor, and that they have served the required notice, and ask a mechanic's lien on said building for the sum of $1,244.90.

TIRED OF HIS NAME.

William Walter F. Randolph, a youth of 29 years, filed a petition yesterday in the Superior Court to lay aside the four-storied appellation he now bears and adopt the more euphonious and briefer title of William Walter McCarty.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Isaac F. Sutherland was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and warrant issued returnable Dec. 18.

Peter J. Boyle was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 19.

The order of dismissal in the case of Henry E. Picket was made absolute.

In the case of Edward Skelsey et al., leave was given to Alfred Smith to file proof of debt and intervening petition.

In the case of James O'Reilley, the stipulation of creditors was filed, and an order entered that the adjudication be set aside, and the proceedings be dismissed, on filing consent of all the creditors who have proved debts, unless objections are filed by Monday next.

An order for the second and third meeting of creditors in the case of John T. Foakst was made for Dec. 11.

In the case of William Miller, an order for the second and third general meetings, to be held before E. G. Johnson, Dec. 10.

The case of Myles Story was restored, and leave given the bankrupt to apply for and prosecute application for discharge.

H. W. Wolseley was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of F. C. Lighte & Co.

A provisional order of dismissal was entered in the case of Louis Hartman, et al., unless objections are filed in ten days.

In the case of I. Y. Munn et al. the report of sale of the bankrupt's assets was filed and the same confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of James McDonnell, the receipts of the heirs were filed, the administrator discharged, and the estate declared settled.

The will of John Sandgreu was proved, and letters testamony granted to John P. Nelson and Charles Johnson under a bond of $2,000.

The will of Martin Haley was proved and letters testimony issued to Peter Fontain under a bond for $11,000.

In the matter of the proving the will of Louisa G. Bielow, a *dedimus potestatem* was ordered to be issued to the United States Consul at Geneva Switzerland, to take the testimony of George W. Lay a subscribing witness and another to the Consul at London, to take the deposition of Mary F. Chervot another subscribing witness.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Cowen, Hill, and Spalding, for larceny, was postponed until Dec. 4, Mr. Wilkinson, a material witness for the prosecution, being absent.

The case of McKelvey, charged with murder, is set for to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Commercial National Bank entered up a judgment, by confession, against Timothy S. Fitch and John Fitch, for the sum of $2,036.10.

John Stephens, for the use of Charles Fitzsimmons, brought suit in debt against George J. Gubbins and Henry Ulrich, laying damages at $2,000.

A suit in trespass was instituted against Huffert by Henry Thorne for $5,000.

An action in assumpsit was brought by William M. Bailey, George B. Ruggles, Amasa M. Eaton, for the use of Allen P. Prior, against Asahel and Lucius Pierce, to recover $1,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago commenced an action in assumpsit against Andrew J. Carrigan and Martin O. Walker for $6,000.

John DeKoven, as administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Haddock, filed precipe against Isaac W. Henderson for $4,000.

John Adams and Isaac Eldridge brought suit against Isaac Hess for $3,000.

A suit was brought by the International Bank against Asahel Pierce and Lucius Pierce for the sum of $3,000.

In the case of Newell Avery et al., against Orlando P. Briggs, a judgment was entered by default in favor of the plaintiff for $1,412.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

The Teutonia Life Insurance Company commenced a suit against Henry Goodman, A. J. Frank, and L. D. Berwine on a bond given by Goodman for the faithful discharge of his duties as plaintiff's agent, laying damages at $518.63; debt, $1,000.

Charles E. Ross commenced a suit in trespass against George H. Fancher for $20,000.

Miller, Watson & Co. entered up judgment, by confession, against C. H. Voute for $3,058.

Cornelius McGinniss brought a suit against Cyrus H. McCormick to recover $1,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 96 to 101, 103 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, and 116 to 119, inclusive.

Judge Zane's call is 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, and 41.

Judge Rogers will call 1,407, 1,410 to 1,429, inclusive, except 1,421.

Judge Booth's call is still 168 to 180.

Judge Tree will hear 4,651 and 1,040.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Cordova's Lecture on "The New Clergyman" in Kingsbury Music Hall Last Evening.

R. J. De Cordova lectured last night at Music Hall upon "The New Clergyman." In spite of the slippery walking and the cold weather, the attendance was very good. It had been announced that this lecture was to be "humorous," and, consequently, the number of persons who bought tickets at the door was large. In these dull and poverty-stricken times people yearn after something which will make them laugh, and for that reason they flock to the minstrels and to the humorous or sarcastic lecture, paying willingly the "popular price" of 50 cents to laugh a score of times and to yawn half an hour.

The lecture was of that class which cannot be reported. It is, in brief, a description of a secluded village upon the Hudson; of the wealthy and arrogant 'Squire who ruled it; the Deacon of the church, and his wife, who abhors hypocricy in others, and is given to practicing it herself; and the newly-installed minister and his wife. His reception, the donation party given him, and his final fall from popular favor, are fully, and sometimes well, described. It is the weakness of the lecturer to attempt to represent the squeaking accents of the Deaconess, the pompous voice of the 'Squire, and the hiccough of the drunken banjo-player. His own voice has not the flexibility to enable him to do such a thing well, and it should therefore have been left unattempted.

The substance of the lecture was very fair, and gave a reasonably accurate portraiture of the trials and perplexities of a poorly-paid clergyman, whose lot is cast among parishioners more addicted to criticism than to prompt payments. Some parts of it savored slightly of age, but, then, many things which are true are old. Though some of his points and descriptions are fair, he lacks the local flavor and accuracy which Mrs. Stowe has given to her tales of village-life. The audience was singularly undemonstrative, and did nothing to stimulate the lecturer. He was twice applauded, and laughter cheered him about twelve times, which was not enough to keep him in good spirits. There was one man present who laughed like a bass-drum, and who, apparently fancying he was at a political meeting, felt it his duty to cheer the speaker, by observing "That's so," "That's it old boy," etc., but he added nothing to De Cordova's happiness, though he pleased the audience.

The lecturer and those who were there in good season must have been exceedingly mortified and annoyed by the inexcusable tardiness of a large and apparently respectable portion of the audience. It was half-past 8 before the last one got seated, and for nearly half an hour those who wished to hear were disturbed by the arrival of these late-comers, who tramped around the hall in search of their seats, and occasionally changed their places from the floor to the gallery and back again. Once, when a large batch came in, Mr. De Cordova was compelled to stop in the middle of a bit of description. These people were not abashed, however, and thought it exceedingly good-natured of him not to go on until they had a chance to hear him.

HOUSEBREAKERS.

The Town of Lake the Scene of an Outrage—A House Entered, the Owner Beaten, His Wife Tied to a Bedpost, and Articles of Value Stolen.

At a late hour Monday night four men, wearing masks, broke into the house of Chris Weller, located near Blue Island avenue, in the west end of the Town of Lake, and, entering a bed-room occupied by Weller and his wife, made a demand for money. Weller answered that he had not a penny in the house, except a small amount of scrip in his vest-pocket. In the meantime one of the party had relieved the pockets of the vest of a watch and a small amount of money. The robbers accused Weller of telling a falsehood, and said they knew there was a large amount of money in the house. Upon Weller's again asserting that the house contained no money, one of the party pulled him out of bed and forced him to unlock the drawers in a bureau, while others ransacked the house from top to bottom, taking everything of value. Apparently enraged at not discovering the object of their visit, the outlaws drew knives and began to cut the bed-clothes to shreds. Weller remonstrated with them, whereupon they fell upon him and beat him until he was rendered insensible. His wife attempted to escape from the room, when she was seized, and tied to the bed, and induced to keep silent by threats that she would be killed. The robbers left the house about 1 o'clock in the morning. When Mr. Weller recovered consciousness, he released his wife from her uncomfortable position. His wounds are not serious. The outrage being reported to the Lake police, resulted in two men being arrested yesterday morning, upon suspicion, one of them being a boarder in Weller's house. Their examination was to have come off before Justice Thompson yesterday, but it is not known what was done with them. The robbers were evidently induced to enter the house, under the belief that Weller was in the habit of keeping large sums of money over night belonging to his employers at the Stock Yards. The town of Lake is much agitated by the outrage, and every effort is being made to apprehend the [illegible].

BOGUS INSURANCE.

Capture of an Insurance Confidence Operator.

He Issues Counterfeit Policies and Collects the Premiums.

List of the Companies and the Individuals Victimized.

Detective Tyrrell yesterday made an important arrest in the person of a man named A. L. Hatheway, alias B. F. Armitage, on the charge of obtaining large sums of money by representing himself to be the agent for insurance companies with which he had no connection, and by giving policies, collecting the premiums in advance. By this mode of operating he has managed to make a good living in this city for himself and wife since last May.

The first intimation the insurance agents had of the presence in the city of the swindler, was made at the office of S. M. Moore & Co., by a gentleman named John Atkinson, of No. 1772 South Halsted street, who called at the office, and, exhibiting a policy of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, asked if it had run out. A reference to the books of the Company showed that the policy had never been issued by the rightful agents in this city, and made it clear that somebody had assumed to act for the Company without authority. An investigation of the matter was at once commenced. An accurate description was taken of the person who had issued the policy and given to the police, with a detailed statement of the transaction. The case was given to Detective Tyrrell, who began to work it up last Saturday, aided by the insurance men.

It was ascertained on Monday that Hatheway was in the habit of visiting a house, No. 43 Pierce street, the residence of a Mr. Kennedy, one of his victims, for the purpose of collecting money on a policy. Mr. Kennedy was taken into the confidence of the detective and told not to pay over any money, but to request Hatheway to call at a certain hour yesterday afternoon. The swindler was promptly at the house at the hour appointed, and was as promptly arrested by the detective, who awaited his arrival. Hatheway feigned to be utterly ignorant of the charge upon which he was arrested, and at first kicked considerably, but finally submitted, and was taken to the Central Police Station, searched, and locked up in a cell.

From a book found upon his person, it was ascertained that his rooms were at No. 152 Third avenue. Detective Tyrrell proceeded to the house and made an exhaustive search of Hatheway's rooms. The only occupant was Hatheway's wife, who gave the detective access to her husband's books and papers. Among them were found blank policies of insurance of the German-American Company, the Alps and the Amazon, of Cincinnati, the Girard of Philadelphia, and the Ætna and Phœnix of Hartford, with house-signs, blotters, and cards of each company. A large book was found containing blanks of the Traders' Insurance Company of this city, and a book of the same kind, the property of the North Missouri Company. From numerous letter-heads, and a small pocket-memorandum, it was ascertained that Hatheway had been the General Agent of the German-American, the North Missouri, and the Alps Companies in Washington, D. C., having had his office at No. 622 E street. This information being communicated to the insurance men, they recognized in Hatheway a man who had held the agencies of these companies in Washington, and who had absconded from that city last May, taking with him a large amount of money belonging to the companies represented by him.

An examination of some of the policies issued by Hatheway showed that they were old papers from which names and descriptions had been erased by some chemical process, and other names and descriptions inserted. The policies were signed by A. L. Hatheway, General Agent, in some instances, and in others by B. F. Armitage, or B. F. Armitage & Co. The locations of the offices of the companies were variously given as being at No. 19 Clark street, No. 219 Clark street, and No. 63 Washington street. The victims of Hatheway's mode of swindling, so far as known, are P. Levi, No. 42 Harrison street; John Parker, No. 340 West Polk street; Morris & Knight, No. 1774 South Halsted street; John Atkinson, No. 1772 South Halsted street; A. H. Kennedy, No. 43 Pierce street. There are doubtless many others whom Hatheway has insured and collected premiums from, who are requested to leave their names at the Central Police Station.

Hatheway is a good-looking man, about 25 years of age. He is well connected in Rockford, Ill., from which place he removed to Washington about three years ago. He will be taken before Justice Scully this morning.

HOME MISSION WORK.

Meeting of Baptist Ministers and Laymen to Consider Measures for the Employment of Theological Students as Home Missionaries.

An adjourned meeting of pastors and members of Baptist churches throughout the city was held last evening in the basement of the First Church. On motion, Senator Doolittle was called upon to preside, and Dr. Bailey to act as Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Gordon, after which the object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of certain measures for the interests of the students belonging to the various educational institutions of the denomination. The students were pressed for money to prosecute their studies, and needed funds for the same. The object of the meeting was to devise plans for aiding them, and furthermore to enroll suburban towns, build churches, and do other good business.

Mr. J. N. Hobart, on behalf of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, presented the following report:

WHEREAS, In addition to lay talent in our churches, and ministerial gifts in connection with our denominational press, and societies, and faculties of instruction, there is a large and increasing class of ministerial students without any systematic employment.

WHEREAS, Fields of spiritual husbandry are opened, and ever widening in this city and vicinity where all these ministerial gifts might be employed to with the greatest promise to themselves and the denomination; and

WHEREAS, Such employment while supplementing their professional education might also provide for their expenses while pursuing their studies, and at the same time by pioneering the primary work of churches might greatly promote the prosperity of our denomination in Chicago and the Northwest; therefore,

Resolved, That we, members and representatives of the Baptist churches of Chicago and vicinity are profoundly convinced that we cannot do our duty to these students for the ministry, providentially located among us, nor be loyal to our denomination without providing some plan for the systematic occupation of the destitute and important fields in our city and vicinity; that we hereby pledge ourselves personally to co-operate in this work, and seek to organize it in all our churches.

Resolved, That pending the adoption of a constitution and rules of order, J. N. Hobart, H. Daniels, R. W. Blackhall, C. N. Holden, A. Bellamy, A. N. Arnold, A. W. Kingland, H. H. Haaf, T. L. Chapell, and T. R. Palmer be a Provisional Committee to make arrangements for employing our beneficiary students in our destitute fields in the city and vicinity, and committing the churches to their support in this work.

Resolved, That all our pastors of this city and vicinity be requested to commend the claims of this work to their congregations, and seek to organize a thorough and systematic co-operation in each church.

Resolved, That, when then this Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the call of this Committee, to hear reports of progress, and to consider and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

Resolved, That we approve of the following constitution as a basis of a co-operation in this work, and earnestly invite all churches to unite in it in carrying forward this denominational work.

In support of the report, Mr. Hobart said he had long felt that the students of the seminaries could be profitably employed in missionary work. There were towns lying round the city where a pressing need existed for ministerial aid, and the opportunity could be utilized. He had prepared a list of them which he read as follows: Bloomingdale, Wayne, Maywood, Warrenville, Oswego, Newark, Lemont, Lockport, Momence, Shebanse, Winnetka, Highwood, Bowenville, South Chicago, Blue Island, La Grange, and Paxton.

The question of forming a missionary organization to supply the means without leaving the students dependent upon the precarious generosity of country churches, was then considered.

The Rev. Dr. Northrop said the Educational Society of the Baptists of Chicago accomplished nothing. He thought that the generous impulses of the churches visited would supply the student with means.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Blackall deprecated the formation of any new organization. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Chicago Baptist Union and the Northwestern Baptist Educational Association, to adjust this matter, such committee being chosen by the Provisional Committee from among their own number.

The motion prevailed.

Dr. Blackall said he had called a meeting of the Educational Society, and would be glad to have them assemble at once.

The Rev. Dr. Danolds thought that a Thanksgiving Day collection might be made for the students.

Dr. Northrop said about $8,000 was needed to relieve immediate necessities.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Provisional Committee.

MISSIONARY WORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The total appropriations made by the Methodist Episcopal General Missionary Committee for the year was $642,150, against $680,000 last year.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 18.—The schooner J. G. McGrath, with a cargo of coal from Cleveland for Toronto, is reported ashore on Long Point.

[illegible], Nov. 18.—[illegible]

into and sunk by a tug in the Milwaukee River this afternoon. No lives lost.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,500	36,000	800
Total	2,817	59,711	1,473
Same time last week	3,709	33,334	990
Week before last	4,384	33,232	2,359

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	596

After to-day the Michigan Southern Stock-Yard accommodation trains which heretofore have left the yards at 11:00 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., will leave at 11:15 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

CATTLE—There was no radical change in the situation of the cattle market. The meagre receipts of yesterday and to-day, together with the somewhat improved condition of the sea-board markets, served to partially restore the confidence of Eastern operators, and, under a slightly increased demand from that quarter, good to choice shipping beeves commanded something of an advance on former prices, the improvement averaging about 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with the lowest point reached during last week. The purchases of shippers amounted to some 900 head, at $3.50@4.00 for prime Texas cattle; at $4.00@4.75 for medium to good natives of from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs average; and at $5.00@5.60 for good to extra steers, averaging from 1,280 to 1,400 lbs. In one or two instances a higher figure was realized, Gregory, Strader & Co. selling a drove of 98 fancy Iowa steers at $6.12½, but these cattle were so much above the general run that the sale in no way reflects the market. For the grades of stock usually denominated *extra*, $5.75 may fairly be considered an outside quotation. So far as the descriptions of stock usually sought after by Chicago butchers (and this embraces the poorest that find their way to market) are concerned, little or no improvement was noticeable, as the supply, light though it was, equaled the demand. Until after the holidays the purchases of the local trade may be expected to continue on a limited scale, and in the meantime any decided advance in prices cannot reasonably be anticipated. The prices paid to-day by that class of buyers were $2.25@4.00 for poor to good lots of from 700 to 1,150 lbs average, with most of the purchases at $2.50@3.75. Stock steers were salable at rather better prices than prevailed last week, the appreciation being due to the small number on sale, and not to any increase in the demand. Fair to prime young steers, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs, were inquired for at $2.75@3.25, while common lots were quotable at $2.40@2.65. The market closed firm, with but little stock unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.15@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
30 choice steers	1,332	$5.30
20 Texas heifers	764	3.35
32 choice steers	1,329	5.20
30 choice steers	1,332	5.30
18 cows	944	3.30
17 good steers	1,189	4.50
98 fancy steers	1,509	6.12½
18 good steers	1,271	5.00
32 good steers	1,288	5.00
16 good steers	1,175	4.50
19 good steers	1,331	5.00
42 extra steers	1,385	5.60
50 Texas cattle	1,010	3.65
10 butchers' cattle	1,111	3.62½
34 good steers	1,224	4.87½
17 good steers	1,235	4.62½
17 good steers	1,220	5.00
83 choice steers	1,292	5.25
88 choice steers	1,211	5.12½
17 oxen	1,456	4.00
47 choice steers	1,407	5.40
17 fair steers	1,180	4.25
48 choice steers	1,284	5.31¼
17 cows	[illegible]	3.50
32 butchers' stock	1,121	3.62½

HOGS—The receipts were the largest of the season, so far, and, with one or two exceptions, have never been equaled in any one day, but so urgent was the demand that scarcely more than 5,000 head remained unsold at the close, and values suffered little or no depreciation. Towards noon, when sellers had gained some idea of the magnitude of the supply, there was evinced a disposition to concede a little, many declaring that it would be impossible to sustain the market, and offered their stock at 10c decline from yesterday's prices, but the avidity with which packers "picked up" these weak-kneed ones speedily restored confidence, and late sales showed but slight variation from the prices current in the morning. Sales were effected at $3.75@3.80 for common; at $3.85@3.90 for medium, and at $3.95@4.10 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4.15. The market closed steady at the above quotations. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
107	307	$4.05	41	208	$4.10	42	349	$4.00
39	257	3.95	97	309	4.10	86	361	4.10
102	321	3.90	58	285	3.90	62	218	4.10
60	362	3.95	42	289	3.85	55	255	3.85
50	343	4.00	54	253	4.00	94	332	4.00
159	297	3.90	55	276	3.90	106	287	3.95
44	371	4.00	54	265	3.95	55	260	3.95
107	284	3.95	56	260	3.85	58	264	3.80
52	260	3.90	190	288	4.00	50	274	4.00
49	312	4.00	51	371	3.95	61	276	3.90
71	191	4.10	59	245	4.00	41	359	4.15
124	314	3.90	60	270	3.95	56	300	3.90
55	294	3.95	148	291	4.00	48	345	4.00
52	276	3.95	41	314	4.00	65	234	4.00
84	387	4.00	159	300	3.95	140	292	4.00
47	345	4.00	94	331	4.00	99	298	4.00
166	305	4.00	99	319	4.00	46	343	3.80
95	303	3.87½	50	273	3.95	55	254	3.85
49	359	4.00	118	260	3.90	53	300	4.00
46	350	4.05	46	300	4.00	134	330	4.10
82	388	4.10	61	134	3.90	44	302	4.05
41	405	4.10	61	269	3.90	48	335	3.95
72	189	4.06	44	210	3.90	56	273	3.95
59	261	3.85	51	320	3.95	28	288	3.85
53	275	3.80	23	244	3.60	43	251	3.85
48	267	4.00	58	287	4.00	93	329	4.10
59	273	3.85	51	325	4.00	124	406	4.05
51	343	3.90	60	268	4.00	35	205	4.00
47	392	4.10	51	312	4.00	110	284	3.95

SHEEP—The demand was light at $2.75@3.00 for poor to common, at $3.25@3.50 for medium to good, and at $3.70@3.85 for good to choice. The supply was small, but fully large enough to meet the demand.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The market for domestic dry goods presents few new features, and none worthy of extended comment. Buyers have been in a little better attendance than during last week or the previous one, and the mail order business exhibits some slight improvement, but there is still an entire absence of anything resembling activity in any department, buyers with few exceptions still clinging to the policy of restricting orders to such articles as are in every-day demand, and to such amounts as seem necessary to satisfy the immediate requirements of their trade. To what extent the late reduction in prices will affect the trade remains to be seen, though from the numerous letters of inquiry now being received by our jobbers, it is evident that the opinion is very generally entertained that the present is a favorable time to buy, so far at least as cotton textiles are concerned. The supply of some of the more popular brands of heavy brown and bleached sheetings is entirely exhausted in first hands, and should the next fortnight witness the improved demand now so confidently looked for, a reaction from the extreme depression of the past two weeks or more may reasonably be anticipated. The different departments are well stocked, but in no instance is there any large overplus, and among our merchants there is a feeling that "the worst is past," and that from this time forward the situation will improve. The demand for carpetings is fair, considering the dullness pervading most other departments of trade, and while the quotations are more or less freely shaded all around, there is as yet no positive decline. Stocks are liberal and attractive.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Nashville, 30 in	10 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	10½	Agawam F, 4-4	9½
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Utica C	8
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Granite, 10	8
Medford	11		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, W	8½c
Nashua R, 36-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Nashua O, 33-in	10½	Continental C	11½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Lawrence D	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Newmarket A	10
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Massachusetts B B	10
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Massachusetts E	9½
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Portsmouth P	8½
Indian Orchard, C	10	Mohawk	8½
Indian Orchard, BB	9		

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	12 c	Garner	8½c
Merrimac D	10	Amoskeag	7½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9½
Dunnell	10	Shirting	9@10
Richmond	10	Mallory Pink	10½
American	10	Mallory Purple	10
Sprague	9½	Manchester	9½
Gloucester	10	Wamsutta	6½

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	12½c	Amoskeag	12½c
Lancaster	12½	Glasgow	11
Bates	12½	Eagle	11

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	13 c	Amoskeag	10 c
Pequot satteens	13	Columbian	10
Laconia	11	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	11	Canal	9

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7 c	Manville Paper	8
Washington	7	Masonville	8
Slater's Paper	8	Garner	8

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	21 c	Blackstone, AA	13 c
New York Mills	18	Cabot	13½
Wamsutta	17½	Dwight Star	13½
Pride of the West	20	Gem of the Spindle	13½
Langdon, GB	18	Harris	12
Fruit of the Loom	15	Nelson, IXL	13
Lonsdale	14½	Social, L	10½
Androscoggin, L	13½	Green, E	8½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Methuen, AA	21½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Willow Brook, No. 1	21½
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, A	22	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, B	19	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	17	Thorndike, A	12½
Amoskeag, D	15	Swift River	11½
Pearl River	25	Pittsfield	8

DENIMS.

York Blue	22½c	Pearl River	21 c
Amoskeag	22½	Warren, AXA	20
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	18
Otis, AXA	20	Warren, CC	16
Otis, BB	18	Haymaker	13
Otis, CC	16	Boston	11½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21 c	Whittenton cheviot	18 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	15
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	12½@13½	American, 3-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	15@16		

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	34 c	Peerless	34½c
Rockford, GGG	34	Bee Hive, colored	34
Reaper City	33	Clarence	35

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.35

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@70 c
Belgrade	.80	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—11 a. m.—Unchanged. Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—3 p. m.—Wheat—Spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 11d@13s 7d. Corn, 34s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—Evening—Cotton easier; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 8⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,400; sales upland not below good ordinary shipped in November and December, 8 3-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet; receipts of wheat for the past three days, 28,000 qrs; American, 16,000. Receipts of corn for the same time, 1,000 qrs, all American. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 1d@12s 2d; red Western spring, 11s 6d@12s 1d. Corn, 34s. Flour, 27s@28s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberlands, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅜; for account, 92⅛@92⅜; United States securities; 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96½; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 91½; Erie, 34½.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Rentes, 57fr 50c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

The Live-Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 83; shipped, 230; inquiry mostly from feeders; butchers' stock steady. Sales of wintered Texan steers were 2,260; cows, 141; Colorado-Texan steers, $2.20; through Texan steers, $1.53; through Texan cows, 90c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,299. The cold weather induced a better market demand, and an advance of 10c. Ready sales were made at $3.25@3.35.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, including 6 car-loads to arrive, 2,074. The market is slow at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices, with a better feeling prevailing. Sales of 220 Ohio steers, av 904@1,536 lbs, at $4.00@6.00; 62 Illinois steers, av 1,326@1,467 lbs, at $5.50@5.87½; 19 Michigan steers, av 1,036 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,600; market not yet opened; indications favorable; lower prices probable.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,800; market slow at 25@30 per cent advance from last week's closing prices; sales of 2,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, av 160@260 lbs, at $4.25@4.50, according to weight and quality.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 53 cars; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.25@4.75; common, $2.80@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.50; bulls, $2.00@2.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 36 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.60@4.75; York, $4.25@4.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 13 cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $3.75@4.50; common, $2.00@3.00.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,584. Owing to the heavy storm the market was inactive, and it was difficult to sustain last week's prices. Choice, $9.50@10.00; extra, $9.00@9.25; best quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@6.25; third, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,940. Trade very unsatisfactory; 5c considered a large price for lambs. Many lots sold at 4½@5c. Sheep dull; selling in lots of 200 to 300 each at $3.00@4.50.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The stormy weather interrupted business to-day, and the trade movement was slow with manufacturers and agents. The jobbing branches were fairly active in some departments. Cotton flannels were in good demand, and steady at reduced prices. Prints active at job prices. Wool flannels and blankets in moderate request. Shawls more active. Worsted dress fabrics selling freely at lower prices.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Wool active and firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 45@47½c; extra, 46@47c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 40@43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40@43c; medium, 43@46c; coarse, 40@42c; combing, washed, 57@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, 29@31c; coarse and medium washed, 30@34c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—COTTON—In good demand; middling upland, 15½c; futures closed weak.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, and a shade firmer; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@5.75; common to good extra, $5.95@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.00@7.85; St. Louis, $6.30@10.50. Rye flour active and firmer at $4.35@5.50. Corn meal very firm; Western, $3.40@3.75. Wheat in good demand, with moderate supply; receipts, 207,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.37@1.39; do, Northwestern, $1.39@1.40; do Milwaukee, $1.42@1.43; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.48@1.49; No. 2 Minnesota, $1.42; common winter red Western, $1.42@1.45; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.38½; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed, $1.38; white Western, $1.55. Rye scarce and firm at 90@96c. Barley quiet and firm. Corn in good demand and higher; receipts, 79,000 bu; prime mixed Western afloat, 67@67½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 68c; new mixed Western in store, 65½c; old do, 66@66½c. Oats firm and fairly active; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 52@53c; white, 54@55½c.

EGGS—In better supply and steady.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5c; refined, 13¼@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, spot, $14.50; seller December, $14.00; seller February, $14.25. Beef in moderate request; plain mess, $8.50@10.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Beef hams more active at $18.00@22.50. Tierce dull; plain mess, $20.00@21.00; India mess, $25.00@26.00. Cut-meats quiet and firm; short cut hams for December, 8¼c. Middles weak; long clear, spot, 7¾c; long and short, December and January, 7@7¼c; short clear, January, 7½c. Lard opened lower, but closed firm; Western steam, 7⅝@7¾c, for lots; 7½c for November; 7⅜@7 11-16c for December; 7 13-16@7⅞ for January.

BUTTER—Steady; fair to good Western, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain firm; flour, $6.60@6.75. Wheat, $1.30. Corn—Ear and shelled, 50c; new, 45c. Rye, 75c. Oats, 38@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; wanted $12.50 cash; $12.25 November; $12.00 first half of December. Lard quiet and steady, at 7@7¼c; kettle, 7½@7⅝c. Bulk meats firm; small sales; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 6c. Bacon steady; stock light; shoulders, 6@6¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6⅞c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5¼c. Hams, 7@7¾c, according to weight.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

HOGS—Slow and drooping at $3.60@4.05; receipts, 10,157; shipments, 1,360.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; amber Michigan, $1.41½ for cash; $1.42 for December; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 do, $1.35½. Corn in fair demand, and higher; high mixed, 48c cash, 49c December, 50½c January; low mixed, 47½@47¾c; new corn for January, 45@46c, as inspected. Oats in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 39½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70@4.80.

CLOVER SEED—$4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, with some sales, and higher; No. 2 spring, 96@98c; No. 3 red fall, $1.26. Corn—Offerings light, and little done; No. 2, 41c, on east track. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 35½@37c, according to location. Barley firm and more active; prime to strictly prime Minnesota, $1.25@1.35. Rye firmer at 65@66c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.50. Bulk meats held firmly, but only a small order trade. Lard quiet at 6½@7c.

HOGS—Higher at $3.60@4.00; most sales at $3.75@3.95. Receipts, 5,720.

CATTLE—Quiet; wintered Texans, $2.40@3.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet at 69@72c. Oats quiet at 54@59c.

GROCERIES—Sugar is in good demand and firm; common, 5¼@6c; fair to good fair, 6@7c; strictly prime, 8¼c; seconds, 6@7¼c. Molasses firm; centrifugal, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; prime to choice, 40@48c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Inactive, demand and prices lower; sales, 6,200 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13½@13⅝c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 14⅜c@15c; middlings to strict middlings, 15½@15⅝c; good middling, 16½@16¾c. The above quotations are for certified checks; ½c lower for currency.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—BAGGING—Steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.00@4.15; extra held at $4.25. Receipts, 2,241.

WHISKY—Steady at 86@87c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.54; No. 1, $1.49½; amber, $1.35. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand at 38c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.12; No. 2, $1.08½ cash; $1.05½ for December. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 46c. Rye dull; No. 1, 68c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.45.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade easier; superfines, $4.00@4.60; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family, $7.00@7.37½. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.45@1.55; amber, $1.60; white, $1.65@1.80. Rye, 75@80c. Corn tending upwards; yellow, 64@65c; mixed, 63@65c. Oats active; white, 50@52c; mixed, 49@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; good to prime red, $1.60@1.65; common to fair, $1.35@1.55; amber Western, $1.50. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 46@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.50; bulk shoulders and clear ribs, 6¾c; bacon shoulders and clear rib, 7¾@7½c; hams, 11@13c. Lard, none here.

COFFEE—Nominal.

WHISKY—Firm, 93½@94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn dull, 59@60c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and scarce; sales, 5 cars No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.33@1.34. Corn quiet and lower; sales, 22,500 bu at 51@51½c for No. 2; 45,000 bu do, sample, at 51c; car lots, 52c. Oats firm and inactive. Rye neglected. Barley dull; no actual shipments reported.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED . . . Nov. 18.

Schr N. H. Ferry, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. Rush, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Laurina, White Lake, shingles.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lillie Gray, Holland, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, tan-bark.
Scow Rowens, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, tan-bark.
Schr Levi Grant, Saginaw City, lumber.
Schr Emma A. Mayes, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, wood.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, apples.
Schr Addie, St. Joseph, apples.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Daniel Lyons, Oswego, coal.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Cuyahoga, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Elbe, South Haven, wood.
Schr New Dominion, Goderich, salt.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Oswego, coal.
Schr Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Hercules, Ahnapee, lumber.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, wood.
Schr Lake Forest, Goderich, salt.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.

CLEARED . . . Nov. 18.

Schr Seventh Ohio, White Hall, 400 bu corn, 20 tons feed.
Schr Lillie Gray, South Haven, 15 cds stone.
Schr William Bates, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 26 brls salt, 7 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 4,000 bu corn.
Prop J. S. Fay, Buffalo, 45,932 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop William M. Tweed, Buffalo, 20,080 bu wheat, 860 bu corn, 1,900 brls flour, 82 tons hay, 75 pkgs butter.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 200 brls flour.
Schr Granada, Buffalo, 15,115 bu corn.

Lake Freights

were in moderate request at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Barge Verona, corn at 6½c; schr B. F. Bruce, corn on owner's account; prop Japan (yesterday) wheat and oats on private terms. To Oswego—Schr Knight Templar, wheat on private terms. To Black Rock—Schr F. Barker, wheat at 8c. To Sandusky—Schr C. H. Johnson, corn at 6c. Total, 6; capacity equal to 62,000 bu wheat; 110,000 bu corn and 35,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props Scott, Vanderbilt, Cuyahoga, Mills, Fountain City, Minneapolis, Sheridan, Inter-Ocean and barge; Philadelphia; schr Fannie Campbell.

PASSED UP—Props Passaic, Hurd, St. Paul; schrs F. Palms, China, City of the Straits, Louisa, James King.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props Forest City and barge, Eclipse and barge, Wenona.

PASSED UP—Prop Roanoke.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—DEPARTURES—By River—Prop Novelty, towing the canal-boats Polar Star, Montreal, Champion, and Gen. McClellan; also prop T. J. Alexander, towing the barge G. W. Rockwood. No arrivals or departures by canal.

Miscellaneous Items.

Another severe gale was experienced on Lake Michigan yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. The wind, which up to that hour had blown from the southwest, veered around to the northwest, and continued to blow from that quarter with unabated fury all day. Thus far but few disasters have been reported, and the list will undoubtedly be very small, because seamen had a fair warning, the barometer having been exceedingly low during the previous two days,—lower even than at the time of the terrible gale a week ago,—and, consequently, all due precautions had been taken. Besides, many of the vessels that would have been on the lake now were disabled a week ago, while others, taking fair warning by that blow, were put into winter quarters.

The lake was exceedingly rough all day yesterday, especially during the thick weather in the morning, making it dangerous for vessels to enter the harbor. The schr Atlanta, of Oswego, slipped her anchor while trying to weather the storm outside. She was afterwards towed in without being damaged.

The brig-scow Gladiator also shipped her anchor and broke her jibboom.

The schr Mears and several other vessels are now lying outside unable to come in during the prevalence of the storm.

Disasters from the storm of a week ago are still being reported. The schr Orient is at anchor off Mackinaw, in a leaking condition. The tug Prindiville left Port Huron yesterday to bring her to this city.

The old schr Hamilton ran ashore about 20 miles northwest of South Harbor, Mich., last Wednesday, and went to pieces during Thursday night. Her crew came ashore at South Harbor in their boat Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, almost frozen and exhausted.

The iron prop Alaska, which cleared from Racine for this city day before yesterday, is ashore on North Point, and asking for assistance.

The prop City of Boston, ashore 4 miles south of Frankfort, has broken in two and become a total loss. The cargo consisted of flour and corn.

The schr Buena Vista, lying at the dock at Manistee, had her oak plank cut through and stern twisted by the prop Lake Breeze, of the Engelmann Line, running into her. She is leaking badly.

The schr Pelican, ashore at Grand Island, Lake Superior, got off on Saturday, after throwing overboard about 4,000 bushels of grain. She left for the Sault the same afternoon, having sustained no damage.

The stmr Java, which cleared from Detroit on Sunday night for Buffalo, with 22,000 bu of wheat, 12,000 bu of corn, 4,000 bu of oats, and 3,100 brls of flour, struck a rock at Lime-Kiln Crossing, injuring her so that 5 feet of water lay in her hold when she went to the dock at Malden. The steamer will be saved, but her cargo is necessarily more or less injured.

The stmr China, of the Anchor Line, commanded by Capt. Dickson, from this city, passed Detroit, en route to Buffalo, on Saturday, having had a rough time while on Lake Michigan with snow-storms. The weather was extremely cold, and, before reaching the River St. Clair, ice on the main deck had formed 1 foot in thickness, while on the outside, extending to the pilot-house, she was thickly coated.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall 124 Twenty-second-st. All members notified to be present, as action will be taken upon a motion to change the by-laws. Visiting Companions cordially invited.

ELI SMITH, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Drew & Newbury, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, at Nos. 8 and 9 Bryan Block, Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George G. Newbury assumes all indebtedness of the firm, and he only is authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said firm. Witness our hands and seals, November 17, 1873.

J. G. DREW. [L. S.]
GEORGE G. NEWBURY. [L. S.]

The undersigned, as successor to the late firm of Drew & Newbury, will continue to carry on a general Real Estate and House Renting Agency at the old offices, Nos. 8 and 9 Bryan Block, where he hopes by his promptness and fidelity to retain the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm of Drew & Newbury.

GEORGE G. NEWBURY.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR

The Best Made Set of Harness,
The Best Made Side Saddle,
The Best Boot and Shoe Work,
and the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

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KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1.—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is most easily managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controler, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address Remington Sewing-Machine Co., Western Office 235 State-st., Chicago, Ill., for Agencies or Information.

HERRING'S SAFES.

DOWN GO THE PRICES! ON HERRING'S SAFES!

On and after this date we will sell our Safes at prices to suit the times, for cash, and on a strict specie basis.

If you want to buy a good Safe cheap, call and see us.

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And Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

MEDICAL.

Consumption Cured,
Deafness and Catarrh Cured,
Throat and Lung Diseases Cured.

All other curable diseases successfully treated and cured by Doctor R. W. INGRAHAM, 187 South Clark-st. Special attention to Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Charges very low. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The only prominent feature in finances to-day was the further advance in the price of gold to 110, probably in consequence of the belligerent tone of public opinion on the Cuban question. Even if all this talk about war should result in nothing in that direction, it will, at least, divert the public mind from the financial puzzle, and make an excuse for the paying out of more greenbacks in the navy repairs, and both of these things will help to overcome the paralysis resulting from the panic.

The high rates of 1½ to 2 per cent per month for money are still maintained in the open market in this city, but the supply of funds is evidently increasing.

New York exchange is still so scarce that there are no sales between banks, and nearly all the banks are shipping currency to New York to make exchange.

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL SCHEMES IN CONGRESS.

Several prominent Western Senators have already been taking Time by the forelock, by avowing their purpose to oppose the schemes of currency inflation which they expect will come like an avalanche on Congress as soon as it meets. In Indianapolis, a few days ago, Senator Morton indicated his purpose to that effect. Our dispatches from Washington yesterday state that Senators Sherman and Garfield have expressed similar views. We happen to know, also, that Senator Logan is opposed to the issue of any more greenbacks, but that, like Mr. Garfield, he is in favor of free banking. It is probable that if there is any such tremendous pressure brought to bear on Congress for currency inflation, as is predicted, it will come almost entirely from the Eastern States. The recent crisis has demonstrated that the business of the West, being based on products that are prime necessities: grain, provisions, wool, lumber, &c., &c., is on a much sounder basis than in the East, where capital is so largely invested in joint stocks and securities that have declined much more in price than the products of the West.

It is possible, however, that many of those who are expressing their opposition to currency inflation do not know what would make "currency inflation." On this point, it would be well for them, before they meet in Congress and begin to talk about it, to get a clear understanding of the fact that it would be impossible to produce currency inflation except by an *increase of greenbacks* sufficient to depreciate their value. Inflation of bank notes (properly secured by the deposit of bonds) is impossible without an increase of greenbacks *first*, because the bank notes are redeemable in greenbacks, and, if the value of the greenbacks is sustained, there can be no depreciation in the value of the bank notes, and, consequently, no inflation of the bank currency. It is plain, then, that there can be no danger in authorizing

FREE BANKING.

By this we mean simply the repeal of the clauses in the National Currency act which restrict the total volume of National Bank notes to $354,000,000. These restrictions ought to be removed, because, as they stand now, they create a monopoly of the privileges of National Banking, and because their repeal would permit the people to have just as much *currency* as they have capital to pay for. We know there are many people who fancy that if United States bonds can be deposited in the Treasury and 90 per cent of circulation drawn against them, this 90 per cent of currency may be used to buy more bonds, and these bonds be also deposited to get more circulation, and so on *ad libitum*, and that this would result in "inflation of the currency." Now, any man who gets this maggot in his brain should call to mind the fact that in this process the Government would simply be swapping one form of promises to pay for another, viz.: bank-notes for bonds, and that in each swap the Treasurer takes a margin of 10 per cent and locks it up in a vault where it is not available for any purpose of hypothecation. The Government is responsible for the redemption of the bank notes, therefore the bank note is only another form of Government indebtedness. It is plain that there would be no increase of outstanding Government obligation in this process of swapping bank notes for bonds, and therefore no inflation. It is true, this process would turn a larger proportion of the capital of the country into paper money, but if there should get to be more currency than the business community could use, the bank notes would depreciate sufficient to cause a reconversion of the capital from bank notes into bonds, because the bonds would not be depreciated. We see no difference in the principle between depositing a United States bond with the United States Treasury and getting 90 per cent of circulation against it, and depositing the same bond in a bank and getting a loan of bank credit to the same amount. The currency and the bank credit are alike available as circulating capital,—both are an expansion of credit, but neither one is an increase of capital. The United States bonds, which some people fear would be the means of making a "currency inflation," under a free banking law, must be held *now somewhere*, and, wherever held, are nearly always used as a basis of credit upon which to borrow circulating capital of one kind or another. Free banking would not lead to any more inflation of circulating capital than there is now.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Below we print the letter of a correspondent, "X," in regard to the plan of Mr. Ropes, of Boston, for resuming specie payments. Mr. Ropes' plan is at least a novel one, but, we think, too complicated ever to secure adoption by Congress, or to secure the indorsement of the public:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In these days when every one has a nostrum for the financial epidemic, it is satisfactory to get the well considered views of a thoughtful man like Mr. Ropes, who has made finance his study, besides carrying it into successful practice, and who is at the same time far enough removed from the vortex in which we are whirling to give him, in a measure, the attitude of a cool observer, rather than of a combatant, in this life and death struggle.

To follow him understandingly, it may be necessary to give a brief synopsis of Mr. Ropes' financial scheme, which he published a few months since, and which then attracted much attention, although it came too late in the last session of Congress to give it any chance for adoption.

It was, in short, to have the Government issue a new series of greenbacks, payable specifically in gold coin in two years from the date of each monthly issue of $5,000,000. These gold greenbacks to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder in exchange for old greenbacks, which were to be destroyed.

It will be seen that no contraction, unless a voluntary one, would follow the issue of these gold notes, and that the first actual resumption of $5,000,000 could not occur until the expiration of two years, and then only at the rate of $60,000,000 per annum. One great advantage of this plan is its very gradual operation, and another is its absolute certainty. Once out, the gold greenback must be paid. No action of Congress or Executive can stop its payment, nothing short of bankruptcy or repudiation; and after having maintained our faith wherever the specific promise to pay gold has been made, through all the vicissitudes of war, it cannot be doubted that the nation could and would redeem this comparatively insignificant sum in times of peace.

As a practical complement of the scheme in securing the resumption of the National Banks, Mr. Ropes proposes a Bureau of Redemption in New York, in which, to the *extent of its current means and within prudent limits*, the Treasury shall take up in New York all National Bank notes presented there, giving each bank thirty days to come forward and redeem its circulation, under penalty of a forced sale of its United States bonds.

The effect of this would, of course, be to give the banks the advantage of the Government's advancing funds, for thirty days, instead of forcing them to keep a larger fund ready in New York for redemption.

Doubtless, Mr. Ropes' scheme can be improved, by adding some restrictions upon the banks against paying interest on deposits, and in such other respects as the experience of the crisis may indicate; but its chief elements of moderation in time, of certainty and steadiness in execution, and of providing a certain amount of coercion upon the banks to redeem their bills at the great commercial centre, commend it to the public attention.

It may be well to state that Mr. Ropes last spring took exactly the same ground he does now as to the *extent* of payment in specie which would become necessary, namely, that when $200,000,000 of greenbacks had been paid in gold and canceled, resumption would have been completed, and that the remainder of the old greenbacks would remain in circulation, giving us about $560,000,000 of paper circulation, besides all the coin of this country for *ordinary* use, and the coin reserves of the whole world left open to us to give elasticity to our finances in emergencies.

To-day we have run butt up against the limit of our $700,000,000 of paper, and the rest of the current money of the world is shut out from us, thus proving, what experienced financiers have *always* said, that an irredeemable paper circulation must be the least elastic and the most dangerous medium.

Whether Mr. Ropes is right in reducing his monthly series of gold greenbacks from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000, is a question for practical men to consider. Thirty-six millions a year of resumption, and that beginning two years after the passage of the act, may seem too gradual.

This would take over seven years to redeem the $200,000,000, but the certainty of its affecting resumption would, of course, bring about *practical* resumption very much sooner, no living man can tell how soon, provided the people believed in its *certainty*, and appreciated the fact that the producing classes are the ones who suffer the most by our present fluctuating and debased currency, which is so directly adapted to speculation, rather than to the wants of honest industry. X.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1873.

Extract from a letter from Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, now in London:

[illegible] this season, the more, that I had hoped to attend the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, and do my part in urging upon it, and through it upon Congress, the imminent danger of our present financial position, and the imperative necessity of adopting the necessary remedy without further delay.

I need not remind you that this late terrible financial crisis is merely an aggravated repetition of what has gone before, and that similar crises will continue to occur, more frequent perhaps, and certainly more intense, so long as we continue in our present course, and until either some feasible method of contraction is applied, or the knot is cut by bankruptcy on the one hand, or repudiation on the other.

These results I have now been predicting for years; they are the inevitable penalty for the violation of law, yet I could hardly have anticipated such prompt and terrible retribution. We may at least hope, however, that this bitter experience may rouse the spirit of the people, and quicken the languid energy of our legislators.

You will have seen, by the proposition which has been submitted to the National Board of Trade, that I do not ask, or expect, Congress to adopt my particular scheme as a remedy, though I entirely believe in it myself; but that I call upon all honest men to *demand* the appointment of a commission, to investigate the subject and the situation, and to devise an effectual remedy.

It has been evident to me for some time past that direct contraction, or the withdrawal of greenbacks by the Government, is no longer possible. The banks and the people can barely meet their liabilities; any withdrawal of currency from circulation would merely precipitate insolvency.

It is doubtless true that many of our merchants and manufacturers are in a perfectly sound financial position, but I suppose that our bank loans have become more and more connected with stock operations, a large part of which may really be unsound, or, at least, may depend for their solvency upon the continued inflation of our currency.

In order to avoid a very general bankruptcy, time must be given for the character of these bank loans to be changed, for this mass of liabilities to be contracted within reasonable limits, and for these inflated values to be reduced approximately to a specie basis; this can only be accomplished by the voluntary action of capitalists themselves; that is, first, of the banks, and secondly, of those who hold bank deposits, or, in other words, those who have a claim for ready money, whether on the banks or on the people.

If this class of capitalists can be induced gradually to call in their funds, so that there may be a margin for contraction, instead of the chronic scarcity which now exists, the first great step towards resumption will have been taken.

It was, as you are aware, to bring about this state of things, that my own scheme was devised, by exchanging every existing greenback, as far as possible, for something which, within a few months, or years at farthest, would possess a definite specie value.

This would induce every bank, and every holder of ready money, to invest at least some portion of their funds in this form. Such contraction being entirely voluntary, could not be complained of by the people, or interfered with by Congress; while the steadily accumulating bank reserves and bank deposits would leave no pretense for alleging that the country was short of currency.

This whole process, however, as you are aware, must go on very gradually, or it might produce distress or disaster; and it was for this reason that I proposed to make the first installment of legal tenders redeemable only after two years at least, and then only at the rate of $5,000,000 per month, which would give us, say five years, to come back to par with specie. Had this plan been adopted before the late reduction of revenue from imports, its success would, I believe, have been complete and triumphant.

But the great diminution, not only of revenue but of reserves in the Treasury, has promoted inflation and greatly weakened our financial position, so that I am now disposed to think it safer to limit the redemption of greenbacks in specie to $3,000,000 instead of $5,000,000 per month, still postponing its commencement at least two years.

Even before the late financial troubles occurred, I have had a strong impression that the present Congress might have the last chance of solving this tremendous problem.

Of course this feeling is now intensified, and if the Government should carry out the plan of increasing the issue of legal tenders permanently to $400,000,000, I fear the case will be past remedy.

If that danger is escaped, the next I think will be of an opposite nature, viz: that the premium on gold, being now reduced so low, the Government may venture to undertake to resume specie payment almost immediately. Mr. —— and myself have both been astonished by this great decline in gold. I attribute it, however, mainly to the great scarcity of currency, and, probably, a temporary balance of trade in our favor with Europe (for, as I said before, the merchants are probably in a far sounder financial position than the people generally), and also to some indefinite expectation of a speedy resumption of specie payment, which, for the time, makes everybody willing to sell gold rather than to hoard it.

But I need not assure you of my firm and unbroken conviction that no power on earth can enable us to maintain specie payments with anything like our present volume of so-called paper money.

We have about $700,000,000 of bank and Government currency. Mr. —— and I agreed together that probably $400,000,000 could not be exceeded on a specie basis; but I am willing to concede $500,000,000 as a ne plus ultra, and I will stake whatever financial reputation I may possess on the distinct assertion that with more than that amount in circulation specie redemption is impossible.

It follows that at least $200,000,000 must be withdrawn before there can be any hope of maintaining specie payment, and it is better not to resume at all than not to maintain it when resumed.

I am quite aware that very few comparatively will subscribe to these views, but I am not the less confident in upholding them, and I am fully satisfied that nothing will ever be accomplished on any other basis, however many experiments may be tried.

Now, as we can do nothing whatever to coerce the banks in that way or any other, and as we probably can get a majority of the people, at least, to admit that specie payment by the Government is desirable, why not concentrate our efforts on these two simple points: that the Government should, as slowly and gradually as you please, redeem the greenbacks in some such way as my plan suggests, and, to relieve the banks from all anxiety and disarm their opposition, let the Government resume the redemption of their notes for which it holds security,—not necessarily in specie, but merely in lawful money, that is, in money which will be slowly, but surely, rising to a specie value, month by month, and year by year.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	107¾	108¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109¼	109¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	112	112½@113
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	113¾@114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	112¾	113¼
10-40s	106¾	107½@108
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¼	108¾
U. S. currency 6s	109¾	110¼
Gold (full weight)	109	109½
Gold coupons	109	109½
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	par.
Gold exchange	....	109¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106½@108½
Chicago City 7s	....	95 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95 @ 97½

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Sterling, 106¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	108¾	Coupons, '68	113¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	109¾	Currency 6s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	112¼	New 5s	109

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	70	North Carolinas, old	21
Tennessees, new	69¾	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	36		

STOCKS.

Canton	55	St. Paul pfd	52¼
Western Union	57¼	Wabash	40
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	80¾	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	56¾	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	27¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	94¼
New York Central	86¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	40¾	C., C. & C.	67
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	92
Harlem	108¾	Lake Shore	68¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	19¾
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	94¾
Pittsburgh (ex. int.)	77	Union Pacific stocks	20
Northwestern	39	Union Pacific bonds	75
Northwestern pfd	61¾	Central Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island (ex. div.)	87¾	Del., Lack. & West	89¼
N. J. Central	91	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	29¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, s of and near Goethe st, w f, 22x163 ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $2,310.

North Wells st, near the above, w f, 22x163 ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $2,310.

West Chicago av, s e cor of Leavitt st, n f, 24x121 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,300.

Lincoln st, bet Thomas and Augusta sts, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,150.

Loomis st, 137 ft s of Madison st, e f, 48 3-10x125 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $10,000.

Wilson st, 79½ ft w of Clinton st, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,500.

Adams st, 201 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Superior st, e of and near Pine st, in rear, 50x27 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Webster av, s e corner of Tremont st, n f, 40x125 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $9,500.

Twenty-third st, n e corner of Buddan st, s f, undivided ½ of 100x48 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $750.

Wallace st, s w corner Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,200.

Indiana av, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $3,400.

Twenty-one lots in Block 7, of Tiernan's part of s ½ s w ¼, etc., of Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $22,100.

Lot 37, in Block 4, of Wigh's e ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $450.

Ontario st, 40 ft e of LaSalle st, s f, 25x109 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $4,125.

E 131 ft of Sub-Lot 3, of w ½ Lots 20 to 24, of Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $975.

N ½ Sub-Lot 7, and s ½ 8, of Iglehart's Lot 1, in Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 11 to 14, in Young & Bowley's s ½ Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 28, in Block 7, of Davis's s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,525.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Weckler's Block 3 of Block 13, s ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 214, in Block 2 of Swan's part s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $2,150.

Sub-Lot 6, in Cleaver's Lots 5 to 8, in Block 6, Cleaverville, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	11,369	8,905	6,699	5,922
Wheat, bu	97,410	37,470	125,360	70,023
Corn, bu	46,720	40,517	186,602	15,735
Oats, bu	42,100	31,162	32,332	20,774
Rye, bu	5,205	2,737	1,186	1,588
Barley, bu	13,800	23,950	39,696	8,958
Grass seed, lbs	49,810	33,660	32,000	11,540
Flax seed, lbs	138,470	67,485	......	41,500
Broom-corn, lbs	8,500	2,400	29,250	17,659
Cured meats, lbs	178,860	178,870	834,056	532,590
Beef, brls	50	......	227	130
Pork, brls	91	......	866	4,174
Lard, lbs	110,380	10,140	492,892	306,945
Tallow, lbs	13,760	10,400	69,367	......
Butter, lbs	132,128	60,970	......	......
Dressed hogs, No	34	9	......	......
Live hogs, No	23,711	7,597	6,056	3,192
Cattle, No	1,317	1,920	386	1,038
Sheep, No	673	487	506	......
Hides, lbs	141,310	192,375	129,756	71,150
Highwines, brls	94	283	141	331
Wool, lbs	132,611	31,728	23,637	83,230
Potatoes, bu	18,437	1,220	3,600	......
Lumber, m feet	4,444	7,930	1,517	1,780
Shingles, m	2,460	746	371	603
Lath, m	455	763	82	150
Salt, brls	......	12,082	2,463	2,545

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 380 bu wheat; 3,104 bu corn; 6,586 bu oats; 1,386 bu rye; 2,058 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 209 cars wheat; 97 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 6,400 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 2 cars rye; 10 cars barley. Total (333 cars), 129,000 bu.

A well-known operator in wheat, who is on the right side of the deal, was the subject of remark to-day. Some one in the crowd asked of him, as *Hamlet* did of the player King: "What's (he) Cuba to him, or he to (he) Cuba?" To which it was responded that the present situation increases his Cuba-cal capacity for money-making.

There can be little doubt that the State plan of registration and cancellation of grain receipts is adequate to insure a full oversight, and prompt correction when needed, of any evil that may arise in the conduct of the warehouses. The thing needed is that the plan shall be fully executed, and the Board of Commissioners are responsible for this.

The leading produce markets were again fairly active to-day, and stronger, except provisions and barley. The trading was largely speculative, of course, but there was a fair demand for shipment for the season—especially when we take into account the stormy character of the day, which once more threatened the safety of those who ventured upon the lake, if not to shut up navigation altogether. There was, however, a good demand for grain, both for cash lots and options. The table below shows that our stocks in store have been materially reduced during the past week, which not only makes money easier, but puts less grain on the market, while the prospect of warlike activity undoubtedly stimulates a desire to own property as far as it can be taken hold of with the limited amount of cash at command. Hence the prospects are fair that country holders of produce will be able to realize a little better prices for their property than now. The East is not well supplied, and will need a great deal of grain this winter, while Europe will want both breadstuffs and provisions. England alone would take all that we have to spare of both, if she could pay for it, and will undoubtedly take liberally. But the note comes across the water that money is very tight in British produce circles, and some requests have been received here to hold on to property already purchased for shipment, the assigned reason being the difficulty of making immediate payment. If this feature should develop to a considerable extent, it would probably make a far greater difference in the prices of provisions than in grain, as the latter must be had, while the former can be dispensed with to some extent.

No important change in the general features of the dry goods market was noticeable. Some little increase in the demand was reported, as a result of the recent reduction of prices, but there is still an absence of any special activity in any department of the market, buyers, as a rule, still refraining from ordering in larger amounts than seem to be required to supply immediate wants. There was a fair inquiry for certain lines of groceries, but the general market was lacking in activity, and, with a few exceptions, the quotations were being shaded as an inducement to purchasers. This was especially noticeable in coffees, sirups, molasses, and rice, and, accordingly some changes are made in our quotations. Sugars continue active and are exceedingly firm, a further advance of an ⅛c being established to-day—in sympathy with the New York market. Butter and cheese sold to a fair aggregate, and were steadily held at former quotations. Coal was again dull and weak, notably so for soft descriptions, in which it will be seen some further reductions have been made. Stocks are large, and holders manifest considerable anxiety to sell. Bagging was steady at 36½c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, and 31½c for American. No changes were noted in the tobacco, pig iron, and wood markets, trade ruling dull, with prices in buyer's favor. Fish remain inactive and weak, whitefish, trout, herring, and cod being quoted lower. Dried fruits were quiet, with prices generally steady. There was only a moderate demand for oils, and former quotations were scarcely sustained for carbon, lard, and linseed. A reduction of 1c in naphtha is also noted.

The average demand for lumber prevailed at the yards, and prices were comparatively steady. The wholesale market was more active at the same low prices which have been ruling since the panic. The supply of lumber was quite liberal, and probably the largest that will be offered at the docks again this season. The iron and metal markets were quiet and easy, with the exception of imported goods, which are nominally firmer, in sympathy with gold. Building materials and naval stores were dull. The demand for drugs and chemicals continues only fair, and prices are without quotable change. Aside from a fair inquiry for pork barrels at $1.45, there is little doing in cooperage, and quotations are without alteration. The wool, hops, and broom-corn markets were again quiet, and the former is entirely nominal, while there is a light demand for the two last named staples to meet current wants. There was a tolerably fair trade in hay at former prices. Green fruits were in moderate request, and easy though choice lots brought outside quotations. The demand for potatoes continues fully up to the supply, which is liberal, and the market is reported firm. Hides were in good request from tanners, and a trifle firmer. Choice poultry was salable, also game, to the retail trade at full prices.

Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, with very little offered, and sales confined to small lots. The market opened with 87c bid, and closed firm at 87½c for round lots. Sales were reported of 30 and 25 brls at 88c, and 50 brls at 87½c per gallon. New York continues firm, which was not calculated on by operators two or three days ago, or the price here would have advanced sooner.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, few vessels being either offered or wanted, on the basis of 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat, both by sail to Buffalo. The storm tended to make both carriers and shippers careless about operating. A total of six charters was reported, which will carry out 62,000 bu wheat, 110,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats.

Provisions were moderately active, but generally lower. The receipts of hogs were larger, causing a reduction of 5@10c per 100 lbs on the price of the raw material, and packers were obliged to modify their figures, in order to meet the views of buyers. The number of orders on the floor was less, and some of those were reduced this morning, while some agents for English houses reported that there is a decided backwardness about paying for any more product than they can help at present. Hence cash lard and meats, being exportable property, were weaker than options, averaging fully ⅛c per lb lower, while pork options were weaker than cash pork, which is in rather light supply, averaging 12½@25c lower. The question of prices is largely one of hog supply; if the animals are rushed in here faster than they are wanted, prices must go down, and with them will drop off the demand for product, as buyers always hold away from a falling market. Packers have necessarily to work a little more closely this year than usual, as neither they nor the speculative element can afford to carry large stocks while money is so close, and for this reason the profit on packing may be expected to be less than the average, as the packers are not so well able to dictate in the matter of prices as heretofore. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.90@12.00; do seller December, $11.90@11.95; seller January, $12.12½@12.25; seller February, $12.50@12.62½; prime mess pork, $10.50@10.60; extra prime do, $8.25@8.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.00@7.12½; do, seller December, $7.10@7.15; do, seller January, $7.20@7.25; do, seller February, $7.45@7.50. Green hams at 6¾@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7@7½c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4c for shoulders, 5⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¼c; do Cumberlands, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7¼@7½c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6⅜@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 80 brls mess pork (old) at $11.62½; 120 brls do at $11.50; 65 brls new mess pork at $12.00; 500 brls do seller December at $12.00; 500 brls do seller January at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.12½; 500 brls do seller February at $12.75; 250 brls do at $12.62½; 100 tcs lard at 7½c; 250 tcs do at $7.05; 250 tcs do at 6⅜c (loose); 50 tcs do (kettled) at 7½c; 250 tcs do seller January at 7⅛c; 1,000 tcs do at $7.20; 1,250 tcs do seller February at 7⅜c; 1,000 tcs do at 7½c; 80,000 lbs green shoulders, untrimmed, at $3.81¼; 100,000 lbs do at 3¾c; 500 boxes long and short clear at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do at 6c; 35 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 60,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7c; 8,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6⅞c; 2,000 pcs and 60,000 lbs do at 6⅛c; 200 boxes long cut hams (18 lbs) at 7⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams, 5@10 days old, at 7⅛c; 100 tcs plain pickled bellies (11 lbs) at $23.00; 165 brls beef hams at $18.00; 500 brls tallow on private terms.

Dressed hogs were firmer in tone, though cash sales are still confined to the street, as the receipts are not yet large enough to make a market on 'Change. They are quotable at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for December delivery. We note a sale of 1,000 head of heavy at $4.75, to be delivered in January and February.

Flour was again fairly active, being in good export demand both for Europe and the South, while the supply was better, owing to more liberal receipts yesterday. Winters and Minnesota springs were not much wanted, but on good brands of spring extras dealers were able to realize an advance of 10@15c per brl, in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Rye and buckwheat flour were steady, and bran quiet and strong. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 25 brls do at $9.00; 25 brls do at $8.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras at $6.00; 300 brls do (Favorite) at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.60; 400 brls do at $5.37½; 800 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 500 brls do at $5.00; 1,300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 4,175 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00, to arrive. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½	@ 9.12
Red winter	5.62½	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.25	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.12½	@ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 6.50
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.80	@ 4.00
Common do	2.37½	@ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	11.50	@12.00

Wheat was in good demand, and fairly active, especially in options, at an average advance of ⅜c from yesterday, though somewhat nervous and unsettled, within a small range. Liverpool was early quoted firmer, and New York advices were of the same tenor, while the reduction of our stock in store is not more than 466,000 bu of all grades, including the shipments of yesterday, of which scarcely 125,000 bu is straight No. 2, caused a brisk speculative demand from the short interest, many of whom were afraid of being caught napping in a practical corner of their own construction. There were also several speculative orders from outside, to go long, and a fair inquiry for shipment. The shippers have been "quietly active" of late, having taken up most of the Northwestern receipts offered, and vessels were loading that kind as late as 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The establishment of that grade has been a good thing for the wheat trade of Chicago, as it has brought hither a large number of shipping orders from parties who had always patronized Milwaukee up to that time. Our receipts of wheat continue light, and it now looks as if we shall go into winter quarters with as small a stock as in any year of the past decade. Seller December opened this morning at $1.03, advanced to $1.03¼, receded to $1.02⅞, and rose to $1.03¼, closing easier at $1.03. Cash No. 2 spring sold generally at the current price for December, but closed stronger at $1.03¼; Northwestern receipts of do closed at $1.06, and do of No. 1 at $1.11, common No. 1 closing at $1.09. Seller January sold at $1.04¼@1.06, closing at $1.05¼. Seller February sold at $1.08. No. 3 spring closed at 96c, and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09½; 6,600 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 1,600 bu do at $1.09; 37,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03¼; 29,400 bu do at $1.03⅛; $5,600 bu do at $1.03; 2,700 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 31,300 bu do at $1.03¼; 4,000 bu do at $1.03⅛; 16,400 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 1,800 bu do at 95½c; 400 bu do at 94c; 400 bu rejected spring at 90c. Total, 168,800 bu.

Corn was somewhat less active, and strong, averaging ⅛c higher under a brisk speculative demand and rather light offerings. Cash corn was in better request, and was quoted scarce, most of that now here being in strong hands and held off the market. The shipping movement of the past week was much more brisk than was apparent during its progress, and, with that of yesterday, has reduced our stock to little more than 1,100,000 bu, which is not a very heavy stock at present prices. Add to this the fact of small receipts—the inspection this morning being less than 40,000 bu—and a stronger market in Liverpool, and we have a sufficient cause for increased local firmness, sufficient even to revive the fainting hopes of "Iroquois," who, by the by, has never predicted high prices, but only insisted on the fact of a short crop, which is now universally admitted. Seller December opened this morning at 40½c, rose to 40⅝c, receded to 40c, and advanced to 40½c, closing at 40@40½c. Seller January sold at 41@41⅝c, closing firm at 41c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 39¾@39⅝c, closing at 39½c. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 40c, and high mixed at 40½c bid. Rejected closed at 37¼@37½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu high mixed at 41c; 1,200 bu do at 40⅝c; 4,400 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu do at 40¼c; 2,800 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 18,600 bu do at 40c; 15,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 34,800 bu do at 39½c; 31,600 bu do at 39¼c; 3,000 bu do at 39c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu do at 37⅝c; 2,800 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 37¼c; 1,600 bu do at 37c. Total, 121,800 bu.

Oats were quiet, but strong at 1c advance, the demand being fair, while the offerings were exceedingly light. New York was quoted firmer, and the stock in store is light, having been diminished nearly one-third during the past week, with only fair receipts. Seller December sold at 31⅝@31½c, and cash No. 2 at 31@31½c, the latter closing firm at 31½c. Seller January was nominal at 32c bid and 32½c asked. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 1,200 bu do at 31⅜c; 21,000 bu do at 31¼c; 3,000 bu do at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28c; 600 bu by sample at 35c, on track. Total, 33,000 bu.

Rye was much more active, and in good demand, which caused a sharp advance of 3c, to 65c for No. 2, the market closing firm at the outside. The visible supply is light, and the receipts here continue small, only two cars being inspected in this morning, while there is a good inquiry both for local distilling and for shipment. Sales were reported to-day of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 65c; 3,200 bu do at 63½c; 1,200 bu do at 63¼c; 2,400 bu do at 63c; 1,200 bu do at 62½c. Total, 19,600 bu. Other grades were unmentioned.

Barley was quiet, with little change. The smallness of the receipts checks business, while it failed to cause a further advance to-day, because a great many operators think that fact has been already discounted enough already. Milwaukee was quoted at $1.45 yesterday for No. 2, but that is regarded as a consequence of temporary scarcity of the speculative grade, nearly all the barley having been shipped out, the No. 3 coming to this city in hopes of having it passed as No. 2. In our market to-day, cash No. 2 was little better than nominal at $1.33,—the outside price of yesterday,—but moderately active at $1.35 seller December. No. 3 was steadier at 92@93c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 3,600 bu do at 92c; 400 bu rejected at 73c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu by sample at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 71c. Total, 12,800 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 16, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	....	....	50
No. 2 red	1,228	1,728	1,507
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,790
Rejected winter	279	....	....
No. 1 spring	11,138	13,069	32,514
No. 2 spring	146,944	295,049	419,869
No. 3 spring	57,687	78,936	132,003
No. 1 N. W. spring	55,456	26,909	39,535
No. 2 N. W. spring	192,836	159,687	87,801
Rejected spring	25,075	[illegible]	[illegible]
No grade spring	239	843	329
Total	494,194	654,115	693,519
CORN.			
White	4,502	....	2,551
Yellow	21,638	33,062	11,727
No. 1	65,970	65,972	198,960
High mixed	204,806	305,542	....
No. 2	870,233	1,375,655	587,369
Rejected	79,992	79,216	17,641
No. 2 kiln dried	....	953	8,739
Rejected kiln dried	....	1,344	2,220
No grade	2,434	2,772	....
Total	1,265,557	2,337,149	829,207
OATS.			
No. 1	9,270	13,357	7,509
No. 2 white	43,375	54,372	....
No. 2	200,653	315,497	566,094
Rejected	55,673	65,512	40,754
No grade	1,538	2,890	1,516
Total	310,509	451,628	615,873
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,693	4,427
No. 2	56,609	60,987	123,742
Rejected	389	902	4,063
No grade	100	100	....
Total	58,700	63,682	132,232
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	180,166	180,334	111,507
No. 3	192,793	221,398	108,459
Rejected	51,695	68,982	86,353
No grade	....	867	415
Total	425,110	472,037	306,734

Total of all kinds, 2,554,076 bu. These figures show a decrease during the week of 159,921 bu wheat, 598,659 bu corn, 141,119 bu oats, 4,976 bu rye, and 46,927 bu barley. Total decrease, 951,602 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 18—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast quieter. Fair average quality of spring wheat on passage, for prompt shipment, or for shipment during December or January, 55s 6d. Cargoes of corn off coast strong, 33s 6d@34s. Fair average American mixed corn for shipment during December or January, 33s. Liverpool—Wheat strong. California, lowest to highest grades, 11s 10d@13s 6d. Spring, 11s 7d @12s. Corn, upward tendency, 34s 3d.

PROVISION EXPORTS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Nov. 11, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	365	914	224,820	2,325,220
London	76	764	72,045	134,700
Glasgow	40	51	......	691,000
Bremen	50	50	97,887	5,638
Hamburg	50	155	448,155	304,000
Rotterdam	......	......	230,856	......
Stettin	......	......	1,710,652	1,000
Antwerp	......	......	214,063	......
West Indies	2,943	500	640,029	269,005
B. N. A. Col.	41	......	......	500
Venezuela	10	10	77,932	9,295
New Granada	......	66	360,680	3,701
Brazil	......	......	28,781	......
Peru	......	129	512,069	8,400
Mexico	......	......	......	3,088
Total	4,268	2,630	4,614,967	3,756,091
Previous week	2,760	1,562	3,301,688	2,356,197
Week Oct. 28	3,965	1,386	2,255,708	2,129,061
Week Oct. 21	2,036	1,054	3,591,081	2,728,300
Week Oct. 14	2,293	1,396	6,351,600	2,522,225
Cor. week, 1872	2,716	1,97.	3,841,158	2,234,071

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand and easier, closing ⅛c lower than on 'Change, selling from $1.02⅞c down to $1.01¾, but closed stronger at $1.02⅝ for December, and at about $1.04⅝ seller January. Corn was easier, selling at 39⅞@40c seller December, and 40⅞@40½c seller January, closing at the inside. In provisions a sale was reported of 100 tcs sweet pickled hams av 15 lbs, at 8c seller December. It was understood that one or more vessels were taken for grain, but nothing further could be learned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand for export, and 1c higher, owing to a rise in highwines, quotable at $1.75@1.80.

BEANS AND PEAS—There has been a fair order demand for choice beans, but common lots are slow as well as peas. We quote: Navies, $2.40@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line have not changed since our last weekly review. Extreme quiet still prevails in all departments of the market, but at the low prices now current goods are held with confidence, no further material depreciation being looked for. We quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—There has been no change of importance since our last weekly review. The demand, though far from being active, is perhaps as good as could reasonably be expected at the present time. Quotations are continued as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7¼@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a light inquiry for the different materials to complete contracts already under way, but aside from this the market is very dull. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A liberal amount of trading has been done in this department during the past week at prices not varying materially from those prevalent on the date of our last review, good to choice selling at 22@30c, and poor to medium at 13@20c. So far as good to choice table grades are concerned the market maintains a firm tone, but of low grades there is some accumulation, and the market begins to show signs of weakness. We quote: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

CANNED GOODS—Business in this line is dull, orders being few and small, but the fact that stocks, throughout the country, are scant, induces a firmer feeling, and dealers are making no efforts to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. Under anything like an active demand many articles in the list would at once advance. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@	2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@	3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@	3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.25@	2.50
Raspberries	2.75@	3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@	2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@	2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@	1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@	2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@	4.25

CHEESE—Business remains dull at about former quotations. A liberal number of orders are received from day to day, but the amounts called for are small, buyers showing no disposition to anticipate wants, but rather confining their orders to meeting current necessities. Stocks are small, and the following prices are sustained: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Dullness still characterizes this market, and prices are weak all around,—not excepting anthracite. Stocks are large, and even the low quotations now prevalent are being shaded,—in some instances liberally. We revise our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—This market has been more active during the past week, though the demand has been chiefly confined to pork barrels, which have advanced 5c. Packers are liberally supplied with tierces. Flour barrels are in good request, but whisky do are slow. Stock is steady. We quote: PORK barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Orders are coming forward from the interior quite freely, and trade on the whole is reasonably active. Prices are without important alteration, though subject to slight reductions for cash. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.40	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Assafœtida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	32	@	36
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, conc., case	4.00	@	9.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.25	@	6.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb		3¼@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb		4½@	6

EGGS—Fresh packages are firm at 22@23c. The supply of pickled and mixed lots is quite liberal, but there is little demand. Pickled are quoted at 16@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in light request and with ample offerings, prices have ruled weak and lower, as follows: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one in this department of trade, and the quotations have been only indifferently sustained for any description of fish, while whitefish, trout, Labrador herring, and cod, are quotable lower. While stocks are moderate, they are quite sufficient to meet present requirements, and until there is some improvement in trade (which is not anticipated until after the holidays) no advance in prices is looked for. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade has improved a little within the past few days, but the movement is still sluggish, and, with the exception of layer raisins, which are firm at 10c advance, there has been no appreciation in values. Valencia raisins and currants have declined a trifle. Other goods have ruled comparatively steady as previously quoted. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6¾@7c; old do, 6@6¼c; citron, 34@35c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7¼c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—This market has been rather quiet. Cranberries are in liberal supply and slow. There is less doing in apples in car-lots, the orders being generally for smaller quantities. California fruit and lemons were steady. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The past week has witnessed some slight improvement in the demand for groceries, but the increase has not been so prominent as to materially influence prices. The advance in gold has had a strengthening tendency, and with anything like an active trade there no doubt would have been a pretty general upward movement of prices of the more staple goods, but as it is sugar is the only article ruling higher than on the date of our last weekly review, while coffee, rice, and sirups are actually lower. Stocks are generally light, but are equal to present requirements. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@22½c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There has been a little better demand for hay during the past week. Aside from a fair local trade there has been considerable inquiry from the lumber districts as well as from other sources, and the market is quotable steady, and for choice, firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts have been very light, and as there has been considerable competition among tanners, prices have ruled ¼@½c higher, though at the same time dealers refuse to pay more than 7c and 8c, and have withdrawn from the market, claiming that the downward tendency of leather and hides elsewhere does not justify their paying more. Quotations are advanced ½c, though the market is unsettled. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8@8½c; do, heavy, 7@7½c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market is very quiet, brewers buying only from day to day as necessity requires. Bavarians are firm, not only on account of the rise in gold, but owing to a firmer feeling in Bavaria. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—There has been no decided change. Business is confined to filling small orders, and the market is particularly firm, unless it be for imported stock, which is influenced by the fluctuations in gold. We repeat:

Iron	3 5-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—This market continues dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Since our last review a reduction of 1c in prices of upper has taken place, with which exception the quotations remain unchanged, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	40@	41
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.85@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.55

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand has been less active than last week, but the market is firmer, at least the downward tendency of prices for tin plate and other imported stock is arrested by the advance of gold. Below are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at previous rates, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.50; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade has ruled very quiet throughout the past week, and prices have eased off a little in buyers' favor. Carbon has declined another ½c; lard oil, 2c; linseed, 1c, and naphtha 1c, as follows: Carbon, 16½@17c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, [illegible]; [illegible] pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices are weak and irregular. Most articles enumerated in the following list may be bought at a concession from the quoted prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00
Fancy brands	6.00@10.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.00
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4c

PIG IRON—Remains dull and easy at the following quotations, which are the same as furnished a week ago: Scotch (according to brand) $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do, No. 2, $48.00; do, No. 3, $56.00; do, No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Although the receipts have been liberal, there has been an active demand on both local and interior account, and the market has ruled firm at $1.05@1.10 for peachblows, delivered; mixed lots quotable at $1.00; and frosted at 65@90c, according to condition. We note sales to-day of 3 cars Ohio and 1 car Eastern peachblows at $1.10; 3 cars New York do at $1.05, delivered; 140 brls at $3.00; 300 bu from store at $1.15@1.20.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice fresh lots have been in good demand at better prices, while common stock has been abundant and slow. Choice dry pickled poultry brought outside prices. Mallard ducks were easier to-day, being in larger supply. Venison is plentiful and dull: Chickens, dressed, $2.50@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.25; do dressed, $3.25@4.00; geese, $8.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 9@12½c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $3.25; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 10c; hams, 12c; carcasses, 7@8c.

SALT—The demand continues active and the market firm. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady as previously quoted. Following are the ruling prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 85@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in light demand only, and sells at a concession from the quotations given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@65c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—We quote prices weak, as follows: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is at a standstill, and quotations are of little value. It is probable that sellers would be obliged to accept lower prices in order to make sales, if there were any demand, but stocks are light and in the hands of a few, who are holding at the given figures. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Below are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Nov. 15:

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Lumber, m	18,633	1,052,088	1,157,764
Shingles, m	9,840	483,044	506,442
Lath, m	1,799	80,808	112,686
SHIPMENTS.			
Lumber, m	11,368	562,212	380,489
Shingles, m	7,731	382,414	409,414
Lath, m	1,201	13,936	46,566

Since our last weekly review there has been no important change in the wholesale lumber market. The offerings for the first few days were light, but since Monday they have been liberal, while sales have dragged slowly at the old prices. To-day there was an improvement in the demand, and about fourteen cargoes were sold, former prices being generally obtained. Another week and probably the season's trade will be over. Nearly all the vessels which came in this week are making preparations to go into winter quarters, and the receipts from now until the close of navigation will probably be very light, unless we should have some very fine weather.

Notwithstanding that reports have been widely circulated to the effect that there would be only about one-half the average quantity of logs put in this coming season, there is very good reason for thinking that the crop will be fully equal to that of past years; and well-informed parties estimate that the supply will be greater. The over-production of this past season, together with the influence of the panic, would naturally lead one to think that lumbermen will curtail their operations in the woods this coming winter, but in any event there can scarcely be a lumber-famine, as even if only half the usual amount of logs were got out there would be an abundance with the surplus left over from this season, which, on Lake Michigan and at Saginaw, is estimated to be about 800,000,000 of feet. Many of our prominent manufacturers are taking this view of the lumber prospects for the coming season, and are taking steps to govern themselves accordingly. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

Sales include: Cargo schr Seventh Ohio, from Muskegon, 100 m common boards, at $9.50; 140 m lath, at $2.00. Sold by William Megrade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair and fully equals expectations. Prices are without change, though doubtless a cash buyer could obtain concessions, but quotations are steadily adhered to for time sales. Stocks are ample. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track		3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@30.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY.

A Branch of the London Corporation Organized in Chicago, and the Hon. C. H. McCormick Elected President.

Last Friday our columns contained a report by the Board of Trade on the Mississippi Valley Society, of London, which purposes opening a branch office in this city. In that report there was much that was eulogistic of the Society; its objects were commended in terms of the strongest approval, and its plans thoroughly indorsed. Further than this, the Board of Trade promised its hearty co-operation in establishing a large and active branch organization in Chicago. Since the publication referred to, many of our representative business men have subscribed their names as members, and yesterday an election of officers of the Chicago branch took place in the Directors' rooms of the Board of Trade, when Cyrus H. McCormick was elected President; Geo. M. How and Louis Wahl, Vice-Presidents; and Thomas Wright, Secretary. These gentlemen are known as among our wealthiest and most reputable citizens, and whose character for business enterprise and integrity will go far in establishing the success of the project so auspiciously commenced. Mr. Wright, the Secretary, though but recently a resident of our city, has in the past few months been active in bringing to the notice of our business men the wants of the Society, and with Mr. C. R. Griffing, one of the London officers, succeeded in placing the organization on its present footing. The Secretary will devote his entire time in building up the Society in Chicago, and throughout the State in establishing associate branches in the different cities, to be managed through the Chicago office; in preparing and forwarding for exhibition at the London office samples of the various products of the Northwest; in collecting statistics of our vast mineral and agricultural resources and of our commercial prosperity, to be published by the Mississippi Valley Society and distributed free throughout Great Britain and Continental Europe. The prospectus of this Society mentions that special agents will visit the Western and Southern States from time to time in the interests of this Society and to report on special objects. In this connection we may mention that, under the auspices of the Society, a delegation of European capitalists will visit the Western and Southern States next year, to see for themselves what they so imperfectly understand concerning our resources, and to familiarize themselves with our methods of doing business.

We want the people of the Old World to look at our enterprising and prosperous cities, our fertile prairies, our inexhaustible mines, our inland seas and rivers, that they may go back with a true understanding of our resources. We would have them know that 6 per cent is as easy to obtain as 3 for their money, and on as excellent securities; and that no country in the world offers for their surplus capital more desirable investments.

This being one of the objects of the Mississippi Valley Society, and its Executive officers in London, comprising business-men whose names are familiar in commerce, not alone to Great Britain but throughout the civilized world,—such as John Crossley, George Westenholm, Alfred Field, and others,—vouch for their being carried out, we are not surprised that so prominent a body as our Board of Trade should eminently recommend the organization of a branch in Chicago.

Probably no stronger evidence of the standing of the Society could be adduced than to say that it is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, an organization comprising forty-six different bodies throughout the Kingdom, and over 10,000 members.

The temporary offices of the Society will be immediately opened at Room 6 McCormick Block, where parties may address the Secretary on all matters of business.

"SWEET CHARITY."

What Provision Is the City Prepared to Make for the Destitute This Winter?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Winter is again at hand, and, as is usual in all large cities, the cold weather forces the poor people to the surface of society from the busy throngs of life, where they have been struggling hard during the summer to provide against coming necessity, and we find ourselves surrounded on all sides by these still needy and helpless ones. The usual number of these unfortunate people is greatly augmented this winter, in consequence of the stringency of the times and a surplus of all kinds of labor. The inactivity of business in the smaller towns has contributed largely to this number, and hundreds bereft of their situations have fled to the city, where the demand for labor is generally good; and the result is, they are unable to obtain employment; friendless, and without sufficient funds to support themselves through the winter without work, they must, in consequence, be thrown upon the charity of the city, which is at present unable to meet one-tenth the demand.

The question is often asked upon our streets, by some poor unfortunate stranger whose funds are exhausted, and who has wandered about the city in the vain search of employment until hunger and want of sleep forces him to seek the protection of individual or public symyathy: "Where can I obtain a night's lodging and something to eat? I have no money." What answer would greet his anxious heart, or what information, or satisfaction could a person give him, unless it be money, but this: "I am sorry for you, my friend, but I do not know of any place, except it be a police-station." This is not a supposition. It is grim reality, and a question asked many times a day upon our streets.

Ought not the city to make some provision for these people? The Seventh Precinct Station has been used for the accommodation of this class, but was entirely inadequate and unfit for the purpose, and is now rendered useless on account of undergoing repairs. The charitable institutions of our city, including the Y. M. C. A.'s boarding-house, the Washingtonian Home, and other similar places of refuge for the poor, are conducted in a very commendable manner, and reflect great credit upon their several managers, but still they do not meet the demand; they are conducted upon a remunerative system, and, therefore, their charity is extended in a great measure only to those who can meet the requirements of the institution. What the city is sorely in need of is a home for helpless strangers, and poor people in general, supported exclusively by the city. Its true character and government should be such that no person destitute of money, friends, and employment, would be denied the protection of the public sympathy; in short, a place where any absolutely needy person,—and especially strangers,—who are in the city in search of employment, and who could give such an account of themselves as would satisfy those in charge that the applicant for charity was not an imposter,—where they could go at night and have a decent place to sleep, and something to eat; and with an agency attached to furnish work to as many as possible.

I think an institution of this kind would greatly diminish the vagrancy docket. It is unquestionably a fact that a great number of those arrested against whom the charge of vagrancy is made—that is, the great proportion—are those who have come here in search of employment, and are without friends, and whom dire necessity forces to seek shelter at night wherever it can be found, and in these suspicious positions they are arrested as vagrants, and when brought before the terrible advocate of justice, who takes a look at their general make-up, which is usually poor, especially in the matter of dress, and is satisfied that they are vagrants and should "go down;" or the avenger of justice may be moved by the sad story of the unfortunate, and grants the accused permission to leave the city within the next twenty-four hours.

These people are always with us, and they must live in some way, and, instead of dragging them up before the bar of justice, accused of a crime which they could not avoid, and sending them down to the work-houses, thereby placing them in a position where the surroundings are not calculated to improve the morals, give them a chance, a place to sleep at night; give them food, and help them to obtain work, and how many desolate hearts would be made happy, and how many of those now struggling in the depths of poverty would be enabled by such assistance to rise out of their dark positions, and in after years would remember with undying gratitude the hand of "sweet charity."

H. C. D.

The Brevoort.

From the Rock (English Church organ).

As many Englishmen now visit New York almost with as little hesitation as a few years since they would have crossed the Channel, and as hotel-accommodation is a very material item in the enjoyment of a trans-Atlantic tour, allow me, as one who has tried all the varieties of American and European hotel life, to offer a friendly hint for intending travelers.

In New York you will be assailed on landing with the discordant voices of enthusiastic touters for many hotels, so that, unless one knows beforehand where to go, he will be bewildered.

The ordinary arrangement in New York is $5 a day—meals at fixed hours, which you pay for whether partaken of or not. The dining-rooms are very large, generally a hundred or so of guests. Waiters who, unless previously "tipped," are not always very willing ones. Then there is the noisy hall, with its many idle loungers, whose love for tobacco in all its forms renders the floor and the air very unwelcome to English tastes and feelings. The European plan is decidedly the most agreeable in every respect. The hotel at which I stayed is in the lower Fifth avenue. I shall never forget its quiet repose and rustic appearance after the noise and inconvenience of a stormy voyage of eleven or twelve days. There is an air of aristocratic dignity about the whole house. The waiters are most civil and attentive; the dining-room very tastefully furnished, and possessing an air of quietness and rest pleasantly in contrast with the loud and bustling energy of American institutions, as hotels here may well be called. There is no glare or bustle about this house; none of those nuisances called "public bars," the inseparable adjunct to the American hotel; no crowded reading-room, with its young Americans cocking up their heels on the nearest table, and with an air of unmannerly leisure perusing the world's news. If any traveler wants to enjoy real comfort and quiet ease in New York, let him sojourn at the Brevoort House, Fifth avenue, and he will often have cause to thank the writer for the timely suggestion. You may live as economically as at any other hotel, as you pay only for what you have; but, of course, you may live also like an Eastern Prince, but must pay a Prince's price. That is the advantage of such hotels as the Brevoort House. Moreover, the proprietor never allows beer, or wine, or spirits to be used by the servants or waiters, and, unless the guests particularly desire to drink wine, there is no necessity to have any, for what is called in Europe "the good of the house." The proprietor is, moreover, a thoroughly good Christian man, and in the way of helping Europeans to see America to the best advantage, he is an invaluable ally.

I feel a debt of gratitude to the host for having taken great care of me during a severe illness, when I had good scope for contrasting European hotel life with American, as, unfortunately, I had been also laid up in the Far West, in one of the grandest hotels in the United States. In the latter place, I might have died for all that any one in the house cared. The dismal, dreary experience of life in such a hotel no one can ever forget who has ever felt what it is to be a stranger in a strange land.

A TRAVELER.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

The Hon. F. J. Whitney is at the Sherman.

The Hon. P. R. Cable is at the Grand Pacific.

De Cordova, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Samuel Judd, of Minnesota, is at the Palmer.

Gen. Frank, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman.

Dr. E. M. Kerr, of Missouri, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. A. G. Hatry, of Pittsburgh, is at the Palmer.

Gen. Louis B. Parsons, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

W. H. Brainard, of Washington, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Nathan Blakely, of Nebraska, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. Ezra Millard, of Omaha, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. F. Sutton, of Ohio, is at the Commercial Hotel.

The Hon. H. E. Thompson, of Winterport, Me., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Dr. Edwards, of Southbridge, Mass., is at the Sherman.

John Gaston, Esq., a prominent citizen of Bristol, Pa., is at the Commercial.

Dr. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, returned from New York yesterday morning.

Col. F. C. Young, General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and family are at the Grand Pacific.

William G. Sweetman, San Francisco; D. F. Brooks, Minnesota; and John F. Berry, Detroit, are guests at the Sherman.

J. N. Waller, New York; William Hart and family, New York; George S. Nettleton, Topeka; Alexis Terry, Boston; and J. B. Calhoun, Iowa, are registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, of Waukon, Ia., passed through this city yesterday on his way to New Jersey, where he goes to organize a State Grange.

J. N. A. Griswold, of Boston, and J. M. Forbes, of Rhode Island, Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who have been on a tour through Iowa and Nebraska, will return home this morning.

The following prominent railway men are registered at the Grand Pacific: Albert Fink, Louisville; Charles E. Follett, St. Louis; W. Maynard, New York; W. Walker, Galveston; F. R. Meyers and M. J. Becker, Pittsburgh; John W. Dougherty, Colorado; C. F. Young, Pennsylvania; and Russel Sage, Milwaukee.

IN GENERAL.

Burnside hopes to succeed Senator Sprague.

Dr. Robert W. Smith, lately deceased at Dublin, was Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and one of the most learned members of the medical profession in the United Kingdom.

Lady Amberley, an English woman who recently visited this country, said "American school-girls all look sick." But then Hawthorne said: "English women past 40 step like elephants." And Aaron Burr, on seeing Fanny Kemble, said she was "A fine animal!" Who is ahead in this controversy?

The Count de Flavigny, whose death at his country-seat near Tours, France, has been announced, was born in 1799, and had been a Deputy and a Peer of France. The last Legislature to which he belonged was the Chamber elected in 1863, but he will be better known to the world as President of the Society for Succoring the Wounded, to which he lent most able, indefatigable, and valuable services, not only during the war with Germany, but under the sanguinary reign of the French Commune.

Lord Lyveden (Robert Vernon Smith), lately deceased in England, was 73 years of age, nephew of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, the witty Canon of St. Paul's. His Lordship, then Mr. Smith, was elected to the House of Commons for Tralee, Ireland, in 1829, and subsequently represented Northampton till his elevation to the Peerage, in 1859. He was Lord of the Treasury in Lord Grey's administration, and served as Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Melbourne. Lord Palmerston appointed him President of the Board of Control in his first Cabinet, from 1855 to 1858.

Lord Henry George Charles Gordon-Lennox, whose death is announced, was 52 years of age, and representative of Chichester in the British Parliament. He was the second son of the fifth Duke of Richmond by Caroline, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey. He served as *precis* writer to Lord Aberdeen when he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and also as a Lord of the British Treasury and Lord of the Admiralty. In politics he was a liberal conservative. Lord Lennox descended in direct line from Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond, an illegitimate son of King Charles II. by Louise de Queenolle, a French lady who went to England, in 1670, with the Duchess of Orleans.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Nov. 17 says: "On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Col. Clarence Prentice, only surviving son of George D. Prentice, the eminent editor of the Louisville *Journal*, was thrown from his buggy, while returning to his farm, five miles from the city, on the Preston-street road, and received internal injuries from which he died in a few minutes. The body of Mr. Prentice has not a scratch or a bruise upon it, the injuries being received internally from the sudden and violent blow upon the stomach. Mr. Prentice would have been 33 years old on the 24th of November. Mr. Prentice was a man of varied accomplishments. He had graduated in law and medicine; had resided in Europe, and had traveled over every portion of the United States. He had an especial talent and love for music, and played on several instruments. He was about maturing plans for the publication of a volume of his father's poems, the manuscripts of which he had in his possession. His son, George D. Prentice, is the only remaining child of the Prentice family."

MACHINERY.

WANTED—NUT AND WASHER MACHINERY, new or second-hand; also a man who understands running the same. J. R. GILCHRIST, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, choice cottage, large lot; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 604 Taylor-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—22¼ FEET ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., east front, near Chestnut. This property must be sold for cash. Offers wanted. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first, east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT LOSS—1½-STORY COTtage on Robey-st. 2-story cottage on South Side. 2-story house on Monroe-st. Will be sold a little over the worth of the lots. J. W. TAY, Loan Broker, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES ON Michigan and Prairie-avs.; cottage, Artesian-av., $20. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, FRANKFORT-ST., NEAR Robey, $450 each; a sacrifice. Title perfect per abstract. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Wabash-av., $1,600 cash if taken at once; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—335 WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick, gas, gas fixtures, water, bath, and sewer; $7,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR WILL TRADE FOR a farm—House and lot within 4 blocks of the Court-House, renting for $115 per month, worth $1,000. House and two lots on Arnold-st., near Nineteenth, worth $3,700. Cottage and lot on Western-av., worth $1,600. Lot on Sampson-st., near Ashland-av., only $3,500. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., $7,500; small payment down. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, $100 DOWN—NEW cottage and lot near Thirty-seventh and State-sts., $3,000; decide at once. Address B 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A 3-STORY AND basement marble-front residence, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., convenient in every respect and in complete order throughout; price $22,000, including furnace, range, and gas fixtures. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25X170 FT., EAST front, south of Fourteenth-st. and adjoining Gillespie's grocery store; will be sold low if taken soon. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75x193 FEET NORTH OF ENGLEwood, in the grove adjoining Raber's place, beautiful shrubbery and forest trees at $25 per foot, usual terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—A COTTAGE, cheap; lots on easy terms, and 4 lots to sacrifice for cash if sold at once. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty swings daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH Englewood, $250 each; will take accepted orders on employers in part pay. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOTS ON SEVENty-fifth-st., and Stoney Island boulevard cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ SECTION 20, 37, 14, at $400 per acre; $1,500 cash, balance time. Want an offer; must be sold. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots and acre property, at low prices and long time. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to 450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN North Evanston, for $300 to $400; nicely located, near centre of village. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON SOUTH Side, $800 each; small cash payment, balance monthly; good water. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50X160 FEET ON Desplaines-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, with improvements. Will exchange for house and lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—122X160 FEET EAST FRONT ON Canal-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; will sell 25 feet or more as required; terms easy and prices low. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT ENGLISH basement dwelling on Sixteenth-st.; choice location; will take half of it in clear, unimproved property. Also, several desirable South Side residences for small cash payment and other property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND BLOCKS, AT Central Park and vicinity at prices to suit the times. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—LOT CHEAP; 112½X164 feet on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., only $6,000, on the following remarkable terms: $1,500 cash, balance in April, 1875, without interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES OF wild land in lots to suit. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH FROM $2,000 to $3,000 in exchange for house and lot. H 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE AMOUNT GOOD REAL EState in exchange for books and charts at wholesale that retail readily at 100 per cent. Also stock and fixtures for a No. 1 cigar stand. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13. J. F. LATSHAW.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, OR HOUSE and lot, for a party who wishes to pay part cash and unimproved lots, or good lands for the balance. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A FARM 80 TO 100 ACRES, NEAR Danby, or Galena Division Northwestern R.R.; must be cheap, and near Station. B 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT AS FIRST payment on a choice store and lot, on West Madison-st. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE, EXPRESS wagon, and harness; a first rate rig. Can be seen before 10 a. m. at 644 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 YEAR OLD BRIGHT bay horse, weight 1,040, good disposition, not afraid of cars. Will sell cheap, as I got him low for temporary use. 230 Wabash-av., or 30 West Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND HARNESS, AND buggy, if desired, cheap for cash; 5 years old, perfectly sound. Address N 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A FINE DRIVING-horse, buggy, and harness. Apply at A. W. ALLEN'S, 283 West Lake-st. or 386 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DRIVING horse and leather-top buggy, nearly new, for household furniture or good secured commercial paper. Address O 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—12 HORSES TO BOARD IN THE country. Good feed and care guaranteed; $1.50 per week. Address R. W. HAGERTY, Room C, 126 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BUSINESS HORSE, 8 YEARS old, sound, kind, and about 15¼ to 16 hands high. Address, with lowest cash price, H, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Prices reduced to suit the times. Chamber sets, parlor suits, wardrobes, bedding, &c. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 59, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD goods of any description, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 62 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, PAY THE highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE OR HAVING household goods to dispose of will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of common bedstead; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Prices $25 to $110; sold on installments. Send for illustrated catalogue. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEW IMPROVED GROVER & Baker family sewing-machine, complete and perfect; cost $70, will sell for $35. Residence 844 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing machine on easy payments—take our sewing home and be paid in cash for all they do over the monthly payment. Call and see. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED and adjusted; also needles and parts for all kinds of machines, at 149 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 13.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Machines repaired. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A FAMILY OF TWO living in a neat comfortable cottage, would like two boarders. Good table, gas, and bath; no other boarders.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front room with board, to a good party on moderate terms; few boarders taken.

286 MICHIGAN AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE room and room off, with all modern conveniences; also, back parlor; family table; but few boarders in the house. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets; also desirable rooms, furnished; references.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, suites of room, together or separate, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Day board.

594 WABASH AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; also barn to rent.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room. Reference required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN AV.—NICELY FURnished and unfurnished rooms for families or single gentlemen; table first-class. Terms moderate.

855 WABASH AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room; fire, gas, hot and cold water bath-room; with or without board; private family.

986 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—An unfurnished room with all modern conveniences, on first floor, to rent, with board; also a few table boarders wanted.

1342 STATE-ST. (TOP FLOOR)—ONE LARGE front room to two respectable young ladies, with or without board. References given and required.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD and nice front parlor, unfurnished; no other boarders kept; terms reasonable; references required. Address A 77, Tribune office.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR gent and wife or small family, with good board at reasonable rates; also room for single gent.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE FURnished front room; also back room, with board, bath, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to rent with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

86 CENTRE AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, marble mantel and all modern conveniences, with first-class board, in a private family.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO pleasant, well-furnished rooms, board desirable, houses modern, and near centre of business.

194 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, private family, hot and cold water; reasonable terms to responsible party; good table.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with room and board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT south front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

408 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; furnished room, with closets, gas, fire, etc.; terms moderate.

426 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE OR TWO UNfurnished rooms, with board, in a new brick house with all modern improvements.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK—Suites and single rooms to rent, with or without board, at reasonable prices.

706 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD $5 PER week; warm rooms, good board, private family.

MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—A mother and daughter, or two ladies, with reference, can engage nice second-story room furnished, with board and fire, for $3 per week, in small American family, who will take no other boarders. Address O 66, Tribune.

VICINITY OF CENTENARY CHURCH—TWO FURnished rooms, with board, at $7 and $8 per week. Address R 65, Tribune office.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR STATE—A DESIRABLE single room to rent with board; also a room suitable for two.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families; single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board at prices to suit the times. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board, $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED IN A QUIET family by a lady, and where there are no other boarders. The lady will be employed during the day, and to a family who are not too inquisitive a steady boarder for the winter may be found. West Side preferred. Address L 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, FIRST-CLASS board and room, in a private family or first-class boarding house. Table must be first-class. A good price will be paid. Must be near Peoria and Madison-sts. Address by letter only, O B, care R. H. McDOWELL & CO., 234 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE, ON THE South Side; room and table must be first-class. Address S 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, FOR self and wife, within one mile of Court-House, at not over $16 per week. Address O 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT dwelling, with all modern improvements, in a splendid neighborhood, handy to the business portion of Chicago, for sale very cheap, or will trade for stock of goods, lumber, or brick. Address E R, Tribune office.

A GOOD IMPROVED 200-ACRE ILLINOIS farm for trade; will take goods, lumber, or any good property. Address X, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD IMPROVED farm, house and lot and fifty lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts. 48 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., with good house and lot near Wicker Park, for a good farm, or acre property. 3-story and basement brick store building, on paved street, rented for $1,000 year, 10,000 feet of good suburban property (nearly clear), good house and lot in city, 1,000 acres of good selected Western land for good business or first-class residence property, worth from $60,000 to $100,000, and will assume $25,000 or $30,000 incumbrance. 40 lots, all clear, for good residence. Several half-acre suburban lots for house and lot. 1,000-acre farm, 80 miles from Chicago, under high state of cultivation for good Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF NO. 1 PROPERTY, east front, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will take an improved farm within 80 miles of Chicago for same. 150 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fortieth-st.; will trade for farm. Also some fine lots at South Englewood, on Vincennes-av., in exchange for other good property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY and basement brick residence, with modern improvements, first-class locality, for improved lots or acres. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE AND lot Butterfield-st.; will take first-class piano, good furniture, and carpets, or suburban lots first payment. B 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE with lot on West Washington-st. for a good farm worth $5,000 to $7,000. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW 2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms with lot in West Division for vacant lots to the value of $2,500. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A $300 DUE BILL FOR FURNIture, horse, or any good personal property. Address G 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX NICE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights for horse and buggy or single wagon. C. W. DEAN, 183 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms, at Cobden, Union County, Ill., on Illinois Central Railroad, 320 miles south of Chicago, that will net their cost in three years; price $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrance if required. Climate mild and delightful. Inquire of the owner, at HAMMOND & BOGUE'S, 187 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 12.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, top buggy, double and single harness, &c., for well secured business paper; would use $1,000 or $2,000 cash with them. Address K 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, on West Monroe-st., and some valuable stocks, for an acre tract near the city; singly or together. Address immediately, J. M. YORK, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY NEAT 1½-STORY AND basement cottage of 8 rooms, with excellent furnace, gas fixtures, hard and soft coal, good barn; Evans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. Want small cash payment, and will take balance in other property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT, ON Michigan-av., for unincumbered lot worth $12,000. Two-story frame-house, with 30-foot lot, on Calumet-av.; unincumbered vacant lot in part pay. Choice lot, free of incumbrance, with cash, for cottage worth $5,000. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, 48 CITY LOTS, and 50 suburban lots,—part or all,—for good farm or country residence. O. L. MANN & R. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE A PAID-UP LEASE OF TWO floors, No. 25 South Canal-st., worth $1,000, for a good piano or a close carriage. WM. D. PALMER, 140 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—$10,000 ON UNQUESTIONABLE REAL estate security, three times the value; liberal interest allowed. Address U 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000, $2,500, OR $5,000 ON INSIDE property for 3 to 5 years; A No. 1 security. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 5, Tribune Building.

WANTED—LOAN—$1,000 AND $2,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years; security inside improved, worth $6,000. B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE CONSTANT INQUIRIES FOR money, large and small sums, long and short time, on city real estate; those having funds will find it to their advantage to apply to S. W. KROFF, 145 La Salle-st.

$1,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED PROPERTY worth $3,000. Will pay 10 per cent interest and 10 per cent commission. Address B 30, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE for five years. Room 25, 125 LaSalle-st.

$8,000 IN NOTES SECURED BY MORTGAGE, and $50,000 of stock in a first-class manufacturing company in this city, to exchange for a stock of dry goods or clothing. Address G 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Macalester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL COTtage; good neighborhood; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln. Key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 113 NORTH PAULIna-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 109½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only 25.

TO RENT—18 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY frame house, 9 rooms, water, bath-room, closets. Low rent.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS; COLORED people preferred. Inquire at 143 West Harrison-st. J. E. A. J.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, CORner of Throop and VanBuren-sts.; will take part of rent in boarding owner's family. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES—EVERY one wishing to reduce expenses should call on us. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES, ON South Side, at prices from $60 to $100 per month. Inquire at the General Renting Agency of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE grounds, &c., on the corner of Union and Cottage Grove-avs. Inquire at 38 Oakwood-av., or of H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 137 LOOMIS-st., 11 rooms; fine frost-proof cellar, large garden, &c. To a party wishing to take a couple to board, terms will be made easy. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1104 Indiana-av.; $50 per month. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1018 MICHIGAN-av. Will be rented to good party at $75 per month, reserving one room, without board.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON PARK-AV., ROOMS AT 962 Madison-st., brick house West Washington-st., and residences on other streets. D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT, 358 Ohio st., to party who will board owner, wife, and daughter, or will rent some unfurnished rooms; house has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1008 MICHIGAN-AV., FOR $30 per month to party purchasing the furniture. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE FOR $30, worth $60; rooms for housekeeping $10 to $25. Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. F. D. ORCUTT.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., near Fairview Station; 10 rooms, modern improvements; furniture in good order; rent only $75 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each: in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, elegantly furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, gas, and bath, at brick house 638 West Washington-st.; also livery for horse and buggy.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO GENTLEmen or ladies, at $8 per month. Address 67 Illinois-st., second floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS 178 SOUTH GREEN-ST. Inquire down stairs. Very desirable location.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND NICELY-FURnished room, with large closet, for the winter. Day-board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, OR suite, with fire and gas, in a brick house; terms reasonable to desirable parties. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished. Apply at 348 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished room to a couple; house has all the modern improvements, including furnace; family private. Apply or address 687 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—I WILL GIVE A YOUNG LADY OF REspectability an elegant, furnished room, in a pleasant home, for company sake for my niece. Address S 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board. 136 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER Desplaines and Madison-sts., a few front rooms, furnished, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—AT 243 WALNUT-ST., ONE BLOCK from Randolph-st. cars, 4 or 6 rooms, second floor, with pantry, closets, water, etc., complete for housekeeping.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH WATER and stationary marble washstand in it; also large closet. All very nicely and newly furnished. Private family. House is first-class. With or without board. Terms will be reasonable. 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished. No. 816 Lake-st., corner of Hoyne.

TO RENT FOR HOUSEKEEPING—SUITES OF rooms, 132 East Erie-st., 3 and 4 rooms each, water and gas on each floor; $10 to $15. GRAY, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FOUR OR SIX UNFURNISHed rooms, with closets, pantry, water in kitchen; in new building on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av. Rent $10 to $12. Address B 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for light housekeeping, $15 per month; back rooms $10. 10 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS, EXCEPT stove, with use of piano if desired. 173 Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only; central part of the city. Apply at 134 Clark-st., corner of Madison, fourth floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite. Rent low, kept clean, and nicely furnished. Northwest corner State and Monroe; entrance on Monroe, opposite Palmer Hotel.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 145 TWENTY-SECONDst., near Wabash-av.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. R. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A GOOD AND COMMODIOUS BARN, on the alley in rear of 461 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court. Only $25 per month. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMEN AND daughter would rent the first floor (say three unfurnished rooms of a nice house) with private family, South Side. No boarding-house need reply. Address S 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS IN A PRIvate house, between Union Park and Halsted-st., and Monroe and Lake-sts., suitable for a physician; family of three persons; would like a stable. References exchanged. Address Dr. MAXWELL, 409 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. Address, with location and terms, O 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in good neighborhood, to a first-class family; rent about $50 per month. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH room on the back, or part of store, with one window, suitable for watchmaker. Address, with price, F. WILD, 18 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—YE OLDEN TIMES, CONtaining New England Journal, 1728; Boston Gazette, 1770; New York Post, 1783; also, eight plates of old Colonial and Continental money. The N. E. Journal, published 145 years ago, is a little 7 by 9 sheet, but was then the largest paper in this country; the Boston Gazette is in mourning for the Boston massacre, when the first blood was spilled between this and the mother country; the N. Y. Post, published just at the close of the revolution, has Washington's farewell address to his army. These papers are perfect fac-similes of the originals, type, size, spelling, &c., and are a curiosity well worth having. The papers and money, bound in book for, for sale at the news-stands in this city; price 25 cents, or sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of price, by THOMPSON & CONK, 218 West Madison-st., Chicago.

A HOME AND 160-ACRE FARM FREE TO EVERY member of our colony; no irrigation; railroad fare, $18. Call or address H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

NOTICE—MR. L. P. DODGE, OF CHICAGO, IS NO longer in my employ. JACOB J. STOVER, Boston, Mass. Nov. 17, 1873.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS FROM $5,000 TO $12,000, in exchange for real estate and some cash. Inquire of D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—A ROOM-MATE; A SOCIABLE GENtleman who likes a game at cards. Very moderate expense. Address B 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING NOT ONLY TO furnish very low first-class transportation to Colorado, but also to furnish you teams and seed after you are farming; you can work out your membership tickets to every on the ground; we give one free railroad ticket to every ten registering with us this week. Room 17, Methodist Church Block. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, minion, brevier and nonpareil type. Inquire at Room 3, 122 Clark-st.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, MECHANICS, AND all men not too proud to know they can be had overcoats, pants, and jackets, very cheap at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., wholesale or retail.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $9 each; also ticket for two to Omaha and return at large discount. Address B 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States overcoats, jackets, pants, dress-coats, woolen blankets, rubber ponchos, horse blankets, &c., at Government Goods Depot, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broaker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON JOBBING BOOT AND shoe house, a traveling salesman with an established trade in Iowa and Nebraska. Address Post-Office Box 2681, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, to act as business manager and treasurer of a first-class comedy company, traveling. Address by letter, care Hooley's Theatre, J. C. PADGETT.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; A BOY WHO HAS had one or two years' experience, and can come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 328, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE EXPERIENCED first-class bookkeeper, also two first-class salesmen, for retail dry goods and grocery store; must bring good references. Apply at Room 16, Chamber of Commerce, 10 to 12 a. m. this day only.

Trades.

WANTED—A BAKER TO TAKE CHARGE OF steam bakery. A first-class job for a man who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to BROOKS & NEEMES, 28 and 30 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TAILORS—2 FIRST-CLASS COATmakers. Come immediately to JOSEPH KING, Peru, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TUCK-POINTERS. Apply corner Halsted and Evans-sts. Steady work and highest wages.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS TO DO A PIECE of work and take sewing machines as pay. DAVID CLARK, 138 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER-PRESS FEEDERS. NONE need apply but experienced hands. OTTAWAY & COLBERT, 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNER—APPLY AT HALL'S moulding-shop, 23 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS FOREMAN, to take charge of Burkhart's planer and matchers. None but first-class need apply. Apply at Northwestern Planing Mill, 75 to 87 West Chicago-av., corner Green-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED CORnice workmen at 771 South Clark-st. BOOMER, JENKS & COOPER.

WANTED—FLOORMAN HORSESHOER ON MADIson-st., near corner Union.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, A FIRST-class one who thoroughly understands his business, at GENTILE'S Gallery, cor. State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOTMAKER, AT 199 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A FLOORMAN HORSE-SHOER AT northeast corner of Blue Island-av. and Harbine-st. Apply for one week.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, and 10 coal-miners for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GENTEEL APpearance, with $1,000, as clerk; good security, and liberal salary. Address B 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOOD-CHOPPERS AND COALminers; also cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for the sale of Government clothing, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, and who have not less than $100 to fit themselves out, to travel and take orders in different parts of the State for Government overcoats, pants, jackets, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN (farmers preferred) to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED CITY advertising canvasser on salary and commission. Apply at 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS CITY-EDITOR of a daily newspaper. One having a practical knowledge of phonography preferred. Good salary will be paid. For particulars apply to G. B. KANE & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample-case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR THE CITY, AND 40 FOR country. $60 to $75 a week can be made with Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; costs 8c and 15c; sells for 25c and 50. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN SOLDER. APPLY to J. GAIR, 88 South Market-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS FOR THE greatest invention of the age. Call at Board of Trade Cigar Store, 131 LaSalle st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW, QUICK-SELLING articles; prices reduced. Articles unsold taken back or exchanged. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE, TO SELL the celebrated Chang-Chang. One lady sold forty-eight boxes in five hours. A young man cleared $28 in three days. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Don't complain of hard times, but secure an agency that will pay $40 per week through the winter. Chang-Chang Manufacturing Company, 59 East Madison-st.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN AND 3 YOUNG LADIES in a light, profitable employment; permanent situations. Apply to LINCOLN & FRASER, 22 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART YOUNG MEN TO WORK on a farm; will pay $12 a month and board and washing. Apply to H. M. SEAVEY, 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions, as night porter. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS IN COUNTRY towns, to come and investigate an article every housekeeper must necessarily have; you can sell it these times if people will buy anything; it's no trinket. Call at 375 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL, MIDDLE AGED, TO DO GENeral housework. 157 Archer-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO DO THE general housework and take charge of the house, for a family of three; no children; must be a good plain cook and washer. Apply immediately at Packing-house office, No. 3 Davis-st., one door west of terminus Randolph-st. cars, near Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE, in a small private family, at 15 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT GENERAL housework. Apply at 1053 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, 1 DININGroom and 1 laundry girl, at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, one who can bring a good recommendation and competent to do the work of a small private family. 929 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1198 Indiana-av.; small family; references required.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Apply to 966 West Van Buren-st., near Western-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 136 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding-house; one of experience, with good endorsements, can secure steady employment. 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family in the country. A good home and good wages. Apply at 774 Michigan-av. Inquire for Mrs. SLATER.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 66 Grant-place, North Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be neat and a good cook; come with reference and ready for work at once. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and help take care of child. 721 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT GENeral housework in a family of three. Good references required. 917 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT WOMEN TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children in city and country. Can surely make $3 to $7 a day. Call or write. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN TO PRESS ladies' underwear in the dry. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS. ALSO, AGENTS for the best selling article in the market, nothing. Room 18, United States Express Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ...AM'S NEW REversible Map of the United States and World, the "Great Northwest," new anthograph pictures, photo-religious and political chart, circular and see indexographs, etc. Send for ... F. GRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 25 Charlestown-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell standard works of great merit. Best of commission. H. H. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made by either sex with our fast-selling goods; samples free, or 5 samples worth $1.70 sent for 10c. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SMALL BLACK DOG, WITH SMALL coins attached to brass collar. Owner can have it by paying charges to PEDER NIELSEN, 283 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A MOSS-AGATE SLEEVE-BUTTON. THE finder will be rewarded by leaving it with C. JOHNSON, 132 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, ABOUT 6 p. m., in crossing from Michigan-av. to State-st. on Thirteenth-st., or in an Indiana-av. car, a black fur boa. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at the store of BRIGHAM & WARD, 47 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE HACK AND A PAIR of horses—one sorrel and one black; name on hack, C. EASTMAN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to S. H. SANBORN, 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

STRAYED—FROM TOWN OF LAKE VIEW, NOV. 5, brown horse, 9 years old, and about 14½ hands high, with white hind-foot; and also a bay mare colt, 18 months old. Address F YOTT, 413 West Van Buren-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF Monroe and Clark-sts., on the morning of the 18th about 8 o'clock, a team and hack. Any party having them please return to 25 West Washington-st. Number of hack 148. C. EASTMAN.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 137 South Clark-st., Room 33.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, TO BUY ONEhalf interest in the best paying hotel in Chicago; good reasons for selling. LORD & EISENHART, Methodist Church Block, Room 18.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 in a well-established cash business; good business men only need answer. Address U 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF first-class business qualifications. Competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and salesman. Eight years' experience in the grain trade. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and experienced business man, with very best of references, is married, age 39 years; has $3,000 which he will loan employer, or will purchase interest in the business. Address O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent retail drug and prescription clerk, who can loan $300 or $400. S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, WHO speaks German and is well posted in business, in a wholesale or retail grocery, or any kindred employment. Has had four years' experience in the retail grocery business. Good reference. Address B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE by a good penman who has a knowledge of law. Address LAWYER, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF over nine years' experience in the sash, door-panel and stair-building business. Country preferred, and references given. Address T W, care GEORGE HOWE, 173 West Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man in a private family to take care of horses. He understands his business, and is not afraid to work. The best of city references. Answer Y 63, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE want situations, the wife as cook or laundress, they are both willing to make themselves useful. No objections to city or country. Apply at 72 West Van Buren-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COAL OFFICE AND lodging-house; willing to take actual responsibility. 175 East Madison-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a young man, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Good reference. Address B 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to take care of or teach small children, or do plain sewing. Can furnish best of references if required. Apply at 148 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family; the best of city references given if required. Address 177 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework. Address 169 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG DANISH WOMAN would like a situation to do up stairs work and sewing; is willing to take care of children. 39 West Indiana-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse and to do sewing or second-work; no objections to the country. Please call at 163 Townsend-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, REliable person; the care of children, or is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home more than wages. Address 426 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL by one who understands her business. Call at 661, at the basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook, in a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at 706 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; a place as second girl, or would go as general servant, where the lady would give a little instructions on cooking; has never lived out in the country, but has been brought up to service; is a native of Dublin. Call or address S. L., 176 Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, BY AN English girl; North Side preferred. Address A B C, care of Newhouse Bros., 41 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. 71 Fourteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; references given. Address D. G., 721 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to take care of children and assist in doing housework. Call for three days at 146 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls with good references, one as chambermaid and one to cook, or general work. Apply at 89 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper. Home an object more than salary. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 773 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swede girl to do general housework in private family. Apply at 759 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE-GIRL OR kitchen-girl. Inquire at 101 Fourteenth-st., near State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 50 GOOD WORKING girls at once. Places supplied free of charge. Call to-day at 279 East Madison-st., Room 13.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as first-class cook of meat or pastry in boarding-house or restaurant, and one to do general housework. Call at 47 West Adams-st., in the rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, seamstress, or matron. Am thoroughly competent to take care of ladies' or children's wardrobes. No objections to the country. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Can furnish the best of references. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress. Can give first-class references. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO PLAIN sewing in private families. Call or address at 1105 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson, as seamstress and to do up-stairs work, or to take care of children and sew. Good references given. Address B 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL that can do all kinds of sewing, can run sewing machine, and is willing to assist in doing second work; good references given. Apply, by letter or personally, at 425 North Dearborn-st., north of Division.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as nurse girl or to do second work. Apply at 950 Archer-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE; BEST OF REFerences given. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND healthy young woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her home; good reference given. 115 Walsh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WET nurse with a child. Apply at 105 North Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FEMALE HELP, IN the city or country. All orders supplied. Inquire at 529 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ON the stage; understands something about it, and learns readily. Address to-day B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation for her daughter. Is prepossessing in appearance, well educated, and of excellent character. Have lately arrived from the East. Address Mrs. NEWMAN, 948 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PAYING MANUFACTURING INTEREST TO sell. To exchange, a paying business for real estate. To buy, an interest in a distillery. Address B 25, Tribune office.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS manufacturing company to exchange for real estate. Any one desiring a good business will find it to their interest to investigate. Address B 99, Tribune office.

A BAKERY, IN A SPLENDID STAND, WITH ALL the machinery, for sale or rent on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. M. HANKS, Milwaukee, Wis.

A LONG LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of a hotel in Chicago doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a good hotel man who wishes to purchase. Address P. O. Box 38, Chicago.

DRUG STORE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK IN good location, for sale or exchange, for some cash, real estate notes, and real estate. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED BAKERY, with all the implements, tools, and apparatus, in good running order and doing a good business, with three horses and two wagons, to be sold cheap. For terms and description of F. W. LOWELL, inquire for 30 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Room 2, No.

GROCERY AND DRUG STORES FOR SALE; also coffee house, boarding-house, etc., $1,500 to $10,000 required. KIMBALL & CO., Room 19, Methodist Church Block.

HOTEL AND SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP; rent cheap. 43 Archer-av.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS OF any kind, don't fail to call at our office, 70 East Madison-st., Room 5. CHEESEMAN & CO.

THE OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE, 74 EAST Madison-st., is offered for $100 if taken to-day; or will rent, all furnished, cheap.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO assist in light business; will pay well; half interest given. CONCHA CO., 36 North Canal-st.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN A business paying clear $400 per month. Stock on hand for the money. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST IN a gents' furnishing business, paying $10,000 per annum. Stock on hand, $15,000. 123 La Salle-st., Room 21.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST in a hotel just opening, guaranteed to pay $15,000 per annum; $5,000 cash, balance from business. Address A 83, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte, overstrung bass, four round corners, a fine instrument in prime condition; original cost $600, will sell, with stool, $185. Private residence 843 Michigan-av.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. DON'T pay $500 for a piano when you can get a No. 1 article for $375. Also one double reed organ for rent for $3 per month. F. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO TILL MAY 1; will pay $20, delivered. Address where to be seen, 488 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PIANO, FIRST-CLASS AND A BARgain, in exchange for gold watch and cash. Answer if you mean business, B 28, Tribune office.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—J. W. DODGE, ARTIST, WILL take a limited number of pupils,—especially in painting photographs in the style of his finished miniatures in crayon. For terms, etc., call immediately at studio, northwest corner Madison and State, Room 49, or at residence in evening at 130 South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

Excellency will remain firm in your intentions and save the people from shame and dishonor.

With this fervent hope we remain Your Excellency's humble servants,

William Bierstadt,	E. Tussaur,
Dr. John Hahn,	Kuno von Knoeppelsdorf,
J. G. Melhan,	Samuel McArthur,
George Weidemann,	Edward Kuhkniffe,
Isaac Stern,	B. C. Mann,
John S. Smith,	Col. Francis Fry,
N. Krakowitzer,	Julius Gonzaga,
Charles Gardiner,	Stanislas Koszinski,
Col. Janvier Leboeuf,	Graf Welter von Strahl,
Ferdinand Schoen,	Maj. Victor Guerin,
Augustus Bunsby,	Frederick Robinson,
Alfred Flauswirth,	John Smalley,

And 100 others.

P. S.—In case of need we shall be able to place 500 men at Your Excellency's disposal; men that have seen service, Prussian soldiers, who understand their business and no d—n nonsense.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

THE MADRID CABINET WILLING TO SETTLE.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Cabinet are unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of the Spanish territory essential.

PROPOSITION TO SEND GEN. SICKLES HOME.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The *Diario Espanol*, organ of the Alphonsists, and hostile to the present Ministry, advises the Government to send Gen. Sickles his passports.

CUBAN BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A number of Cuban bonds are now afloat of the denomination of $100. They are handsomely engraved on green paper in black ink, and sold at 25 cents to the dollar. They are issued by the Republic of Cuba, and on their face declare that the coupons will be payable after the 1st of December, 1882, and the bonds redeemable after the 1st of December, 1892, meantime bearing 7 per cent interest.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Owing to continuous cutting of the telegraph wires in the vicinity of Manzanillo, news from the latter place up to the 14th inst. has just been received by steamer to Bataviano, and from thence telegraphed here. The people were in fear of another attack from the Cuban forces still encircling the town, and had cut all communication with the interior. Additional barricades had been constructed, and some of the streets leading toward the interior are completely obstructed. Reinforcements of troops reached the city yesterday, and the crews of a few gunboats in the harbor came ashore at night to do guard duty and to assist in defending the city in case of another attack. A large number of families had left the city, while others, especially women and children, have taken up their abode aboard of the gunboats and other vessels in the harbor.

ARMS AND PROVISIONS FOR THE SPANISH TROOPS.

This afternoon the Havana mail steamer Wilmington took out fourteen large cases, containing several hundred Remington rifles for the Spanish Government. She also took out a large quantity of provisions.

CRIME.

The Tweed Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—John Graham summed up for the defence in the Tweed case this morning, and in the afternoon Lyman Tremain summed up for the People. Mr. Tremain finished his address at 6 p. m. The Court adjourned for half an hour. At its reassembling, Judge Davis charged the jury. If what he said materially affects the opinions of the jurors, a verdict of guilty will be brought in. The jury retired about 9 o'clock, and, after an absence of one hour, returned, and requested instructions regarding the third count in the indictment. When they had been instructed on the point concerning which they asked, they again retired. At the present writing, 12:30, they have not returned.

The Outrage in Portland, Ind.—Recovery of the Victim.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 18.—William Huey, the man so damnably outraged a few days since, is still on the way to recovery. He has been moved to the residence of his betrothed, who is taking excellent care of him, and expresses a determination to marry him when he gets well. The authorities have no trace yet of the perpetrator of the deed, but one man is now at large on bail who will be tried next Monday as accessory. There is not much of a case against him.

Not Guilty of Kidnapping.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 18.—A man named Marshall Judge, who was arrested in Chicago on Saturday on the charge of kidnapping the little son of Prof. Leib, of this city, two years ago, had an examination to-day. The testimony was entirely circumstantial, and, failing to sustain the charge, the accused was released. He was to have been married to a lady at Aurora, Ill., to-day, and was greatly disappointed at being too late for the train.

Alleged Case of Adultery in Mason, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—The examination of the Rev. William Rice for the alleged crime of adultery with Mrs. Mary Nichols, a member of his church, was held at Mason before Justice W. Hammond, to-day. The counsel for defense waived examination, and gave $1,500 bonds to appear at the next session of the Circuit Court.

Burglars in South Bend, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18.—The store of Wagner & Andrews, East Side, was broken into last night. The thieves took goods to the amount of $50. They also entered the cigar and candy store of A. Grether, and took cigars and candy to the amount of $12. There is no clue to the thieves.

A Fight Between Two Doctors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 18.—A Dr. Rosenberg, of New York, while at a gathering at a private residence at Lorine, in this county, was assaulted by a local physician named Farmer, and so badly beaten with a club that it was thought he was permanently injured. Farmer has been committed for trial.

The Commercial Jurors in the Stokes Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Robert Porter, a juror in the Stokes case, was arraigned this morning for bribery, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury. Porter was held to bail in $6,000. Hunt, the officer who had charge of him, was committed in default of $2,000. Center, the eighth juror, will be arraigned on a charge of bribery.

A $400,000 Defalcation in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Edwin K. Winship, of No. 24 Broad street, with whose reputation rumor has been busy for some time, is at length announced as a defaulter to the extent of $400,000. Winship was engaged in the purchase of the claims of the Government employes, at 10 per cent discount, and receiving deposits on which he paid 3 and 3½ per cent per month. He continued to pay interest, but when asked for the principal, in the recent crisis, he failed to respond, and at a meeting of his creditors he informed them by letter that he was hopelessly bankrupt. Winship had a house on Staten Island, and lodging in this city. He is now supposed to be out of the country.

Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 18.—Yesterday the engineer on a passenger-train on the Rock Island Road, near Altoona, discovered an iron rail placed in a cattle-guard so as to throw off the train, and at the same time a man was seen running away from the spot. Chase was given, and he was captured and brought here and delivered to the officers.

Alleged Defalcation of a Township Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—Deputy Sheriff Keyser, of Defiance County, Ohio, arrived here to-day and took charge of W. H. Willerling, Treasurer of Noble Township, Defiance County, held here charged with embezzling $1,14[illegible] of public money. Willerling bore a good reputation before the discovery. He will be taken to Ohio on Wednesday.

Resignation of the Treasurer of Andrew County, Ia., On Account of the Robbery Committed in His Office.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 18.—The Board of Supervisors of Jackson County have requested Bryan, Treasurer, to resign, and he did so on Friday last; and John Donnelly was selected to fill out the vacancy to the 1st of January.

The C., D. & M. Railroad.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 18.—A delegation was in town to-day from Caledonia, Minn., to see if an extension of the Clinton, Dubuque & Marinette Railroad could be procured from a point near the State line to their town, a distance of 14 miles.

Woman Knocked Down and Robbed.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—At Grand Haven, Mich., last evening, Mrs. Roseboom was knocked down and robbed of $22, and had her ear-rings torn out of her ears.

Ku-Kluxing and Poisoning in Indiana.

From the Seymour (Ind.) Democrat.

A few nights ago, just in the edge of Brown County, below Finley's Mill about two miles, some ten or fifteen men took Joseph Thomas and his son, a man grown, out and introduced them to a few hickory withes, telling them to leave the county in a few days or they would call on them again. They told young Thomas they whipped him because he had whipped his mother, and they wanted him to see how funny it was.

On Monday night six men, with blackened faces, and armed with clubs, visited the house of Mr. Samuel R. Smith, living near Freetown, and gained admittance without awaking the inmates. Being inside, they threatened to use their clubs if any noise or resistance was made, and then took out Orrell Smith, son of Mr. Smith, together with his wife, and warned the latter not to appear as a witness in court against Dr. Gibson, or he and she would both be murdered.

A hired girl, Melissa A. Brown, poisoned on Thursday last, at dinner, the family of Mr. E. T. Burkenship, together with Mr. James Van Cleve, his wife and son, who were visiting Mr. B.'s family, with arsenic. She had been discharged the day before the poisoning took place. None of the family died, but all were sick.

Terrible Retribution for the Late Outrage in Grant Parish, La.

Bayou Sara (Nov. 11) Dispatch to the New Orleans Times.

On Sunday, Hampton Henderson and two other negroes were brought into Colfax by colored men, who were threatened with death if they harbored the perpetrators of the Grant Parish outrage. They were turned over to Alford Shelby, Deputy Sheriff, but the citizens took charge of them, conveying them in the direction of C. C. Nash's residence. They were shot after confessing that nine others were concerned in the attack on Madame Lacour's residence.

Mumford Wells shot two more the day following, near Mr. Loushard's house, with double-barreled shotguns, they having been discovered and tracked to that point. On Tuesday, fifteen citizens from Alexandria surprised three more hiding from arrest. Another one was hung in Rapides Parish the same day. One of them was tracked as far as the toll-gate, three miles from Alexandria. The other two are known to be yet in Grant Parish, and, when caught, they will undoubtedly share the same fate as the others. Information received on Tuesday afternoon from two of the escaped negroes from Grant Parish, much alarmed, represents that they assisted in bringing in the first three to Colfax, and that the negroes are rapidly leaving, as Henderson and others have implicated nearly all the negroes in the parish.

A cavalry force, under the orders of Col. DeKline, left Harrisburg overland for Alexandria, on Sunday, at 3 a. m., sixty miles distant. At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning they entered the town of Alexandria and picketed the place. At 2 o'clock the same afternoon the steamer Ozark arrived. No additional arrests were made. On Tuesday night the alarm-bell was rung in Alexandria from 7 to 8 o'clock. One hundred and fifty armed men assembled. As late as 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning armed squads of mounted men could be seen moving about, armed with Spencer carbines. The Ozark lay on the opposite shore, with no steam up, making preparations to return to New Orleans, Col. DeKline having become convinced that it was useless to make any further attempts at this time to arrest the parties against whom he held warrants.

A Lady, on Her Way for a Divorce, Shot by Her Husband—A Long Story of Brutality and Violence.

From the New York World, Nov. 18.

Duncan T. Templeton, a civil engineer and the son of Col. W. C. Templeton, of Nyack, shot and fatally wounded, on Saturday, Ida Templeton, his wife, the daughter of Col. C. P. Babcock, of the Treasury Department, Washington. Their marriage was celebrated in 1870 at the boarding-house of Mrs. H. W. Kenny, 38 West Twelfth street. The marriage was a caprice of the young lady, who was then but 17 years old. Her family opposed the union, knowing that Duncan was addicted to drink. A disinclination to thwart their daughter's wishes and the reputation of Col. Templeton alone decided her parents to allow the union to take place. The marriage was a happy one till a daughter was born in September, 1872. From this time Templeton fell into his old vices, and began to ill-use his wife. He was then employed as civil engineer at White Plains, and, in spite of good pay and remittances from both Col. Babcock and his father, his love of gambling and strong liquor brought them into debt and disgrace. He pawned his wife's jewelry and wardrobe, and became involved in several disgraceful financial transactions. Last June Mrs. Templeton went to Washington to see her father and mother, and resolved, unless her husband reformed, never to return to him. He was then, on account of a quarrel with his father, greatly embarrassed, and it is to be presumed that he discovered that it was to his interest to be on good terms with his wife's family. His conduct and letters changed Mrs. Templeton's intentions, and she returned to him, believing him to be entirely reformed. On her return his conduct was worse than before. He beat her constantly, threatened her life, forbade her to inform her parents of his conduct, pawned her clothes, gambled, and drank, as if his life depended on these vices. Mrs. Templeton did all she could to reform him, but, after a cruel assault at New Rochelle, in which she was disfigured for life, and an attempt to hang her at Portchester, she decided to leave her husband, and three weeks ago sought an asylum at No. 238 West Fourteenth street, whither Mrs. Kenny, from whose house she was married in 1870, had moved. Her mother found her, and, on learning of her treatment, advised her to sue for a divorce. Yesterday morning she started, with Mrs. Kenny and her two daughters, to go down town to the law-offices of Howe & Hummell to give instructions in regard to the suit.

Mrs. Kenny says that, when she, Mrs. Templeton, and her daughters left the house, Mrs. Templeton was in high spirits, and skipped like a young girl towards Eighth avenue, where they were to take the cars. At the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street Mrs. Templeton became pale, and said, excitedly, "Heavens! why, there's Duncan." Mrs. Kenny recognized Templeton, who was on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, and was walking rapidly towards them. Mrs. Kenny caught hold of Mrs. Templeton, but her husband snatched her from Mrs. Kenny's grasp, and asked her to return to him. While Templeton was pleading, Mrs. Kenny sent one of her daughters back to the house, which is only a few doors from Eighth avenue, for assistance, and sent the other daughter to look for a policeman. A crowd gathered, and while Mrs. Templeton was imploring the bystanders to assist her, and asking her husband to let her go, Officer Gallagher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, ran up. Mrs. Templeton told him that she did not wish to be molested, and asked him to make her husband leave her, but the officer decided that the quarrel was too complicated a one for him to decide, and determined to take all persons engaged in it to the station-house. Templeton strengthened his cause by informing the officer that Mrs. Kenny was the keeper of an infamous resort and had abducted his wife. Mrs. Templeton agreed to go to the station-house, but implored the officer to look after her husband, as he would shoot her if he found an opportunity. Gallagher, with extraordinary stupidity, instead of keeping Templeton in view, appeared to consider Mrs. Templeton as the principal culprit, and walked toward Fifteenth street holding her by the left arm. Templeton, who was to the left of the officer, endeavored to blind the officer further by entreating his wife in the tenderest terms to return to him. The officer was so thrown off his guard that he allowed Templeton to lag behind and approach his wife, who was closely followed by Mrs. Kenny and her daughter Lottie. Opposite the paint-store of Silva & Moulin, No. 88 Eighth avenue, Templeton darted up to his wife, whispered something to her, drew a single-barreled Derringer pistol, and fired, the ball passing through Mrs. Templeton's left jaw and the root of the tongue, and lodging in the right jaw. Mrs. Templeton fell into Mrs. Kenny's arms, and, as the husband was about to reload his weapon, Gallagher seized and disarmed him. Mrs. Kenny asked him excitedly what he was doing, and he replied, with an oath and an improper expression, that, if he had had time, he would have shot her too. Mrs. Templeton, who was bleeding profusely from an artery severed by the bullet, was carried into the drug-store of Ferdinand Mann, No. 94 Eighth avenue, and from there to her residence, where she was attended by Drs. McLeod, Foot, Sands, and Holgate, who pronounced her injuries to be very dangerous. She was placed under the influence of narcotics, and no attempt to remove the ball will be made before Tuesday. Templeton, immediately after the shooting, said to Officer Gallagher that he had rather see his wife dead than where she was. On the way to the station-house he said that he was sorry for what he had done, and, on being arraigned before the Sergeant on duty, he reiterated his regrets and was locked up. Capt. Cherry gave orders that no one should see him. Templeton is about 5 feet 4 inches in height, is good looking, and wears light side-whiskers and small mustache. His appearance is not that of a man of violent temper.

Mrs. Templeton was doing well last night, and Dr. Sands was opinion that, should he succeed in extracting the ball without causing hemorrhage, all danger will be over. Mrs. Babcock, mother of the injured lady, told the writer that she was entirely ignorant of Templeton's infamous behavior till about three weeks ago, when she found her daughter at Mrs. Kenny's. Mrs. Templeton then told her mother all, and exhibited proofs of her husband's brutality. Mrs. Babcock feared her son-in-law because he threatened her life about a year ago. When he was paying attentions to her daughter he attempted to shoot a young gentleman who was polite to Miss Babcock, and his reputation among his friends was that of a bully. Mrs. Templeton left her husband at White Plains, and it appears that, as soon as he became aware of her flight, he came to New York and engaged board of Mr. Sadler, No. 48 West Fourteenth street. Last Tuesday he told Mr. Sadler confidentially of his troubles, but he was entirely ignorant of his wife's whereabouts Friday night, and it is believed that his meeting her yesterday morning was purely accidental.

POLITICAL.

Trouble in the Brooklyn Ring—The District Attorney and Other Prominent Leaders Have Law-Suits to Satisfy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The approaching trial of Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Brooklyn, has led to a proposal to prominent Reformers to the effect that Britton be allowed to resign, and the Reform Committee of Fifty nominate his successor. This proposal the Reformers rejected. In the meantime, Edgar M. Cullen, a nephew of Ring-Judge Alexander McCue, has had to resign as District Attorney, and a Reformer has been appointed in his place. McCue himself is about to resign as City Judge, as he has learned that a prominent law firm here is getting evidence to move for his impeachment before the next Legislature. McCue has sold out his interest in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Ring organ, and Thomas Kinzella, its editor, will probably resign, owing to personal difficulties with a person named McClure, in the same office.

The facts have just been brought to light as to how Rodman, the Treasurer of Brooklyn, was induced to turn State's evidence. The people, as usual, have been cheated by the intrigue of Britton, District Attorney, who is under a charge of malfeasance and bribery, theft, etc., and is to be tried Dec. 1.

A proposition was made, indirectly, that Rodman would testify to facts implicating the more prominent members of the Ring. The evidence was asked for, but not furnished. Meantime it was arranged that Rodman should testify only against Sprague, the Treasurer, and that Sprague should not be prosecuted. The Reformers are determined to finish some one; and Britton is likely to be the first victim.

Colored Men's State Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The Louisiana Convention of the colored voters of Louisiana assembled yesterday at the Mechanics' Institute. The object of the Convention is to present through the delegates the Louisiana case to Congress.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad Lease.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 18.—It is known here that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company has leased the St. Joseph & Denver Road, and the papers prepared at Hannibal have gone to New York for final approval. It is believed that the latter road will be speedily completed to a junction with the Union Pacific.

Proposed Tunnel on the Line of the Cincinnati Southern Road.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have advertised for proposals to excavate a tunnel 4,000 feet long through King's Mountain, Lincoln County, Kentucky, by the Burnside military route. The Newport & Cincinnati Railroad have offered the trustees the use of their bridge across the Ohio, and the proposition is under consideration.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust Company of Pittsburgh Suspends.

Opposition in New York to the Reforms Proposed in Banking.

The California & Texas Construction Company Will Compromise.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade Advocate a Free Banking Law.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 18.—The financial horizon, which has been brightening for the past few days, was somewhat darkened again this morning by the suspension of the National Trust Company, on Pennsylvania avenue. This concern suspended for one day at the commencement of the panic, but was again able to resume owing to the negotiation of some of its surplus investments. The suspension this morning was caused by the sudden departure of the Cashier, Robert J. Greer. It is rumored that he is

A DEFAULTER

to a large amount, but how much is uncertain. He left the bank on Saturday, after having been told that his books would be investigated, but since that time he has not been seen. A $10,000 school bond is all the security that is missing. His books are undergoing an investigation, and some discrepencies are being found—not, however, to a great amount. The bank is amply responsible to its depositors, as the stockholders are individually liable, and they represent over $8,000,000. The county had some $100,000 deposited here, but it is secured. Greer has a bond filed with the bank for $50,000, and it is thought that will more than secure his indebtedness. A statement is promised in a very few days.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The National Trust Company, of this city, suspended payment to-day. The following notice is posted on the doors:

"In consequence of the unexplained absence of our Cashier, and the consequent difficulty of ascertaining the exact condition of this bank, and the impossibility of immediately converting the securities held by it, the Board of Directors have deemed it necessary and proper to temporarily suspend the transaction of business. A full and satisfactory statement will be prepared and submitted, within a few days, to all persons interested. The assets of the bank are believed to be amply sufficient for the payment of all its liabilities. The personal liability of the stockholders, however, absolutely secures the payment, at an early day, of every dollar of the indebtedness of the bank. By order of the bank. (Signed)

"ROBERT DICKSON, President."

NEW YORK.

THE REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In the Stock Exchange to-day there was a marked decrease in the volume of business, accompanied by lower values and a feeling of depression. Rumors of trouble at London were revived, and the cable quotations gave some color to the reports. The most important rumor was that the London Banking Company, on the "limited" plan, was embarrassed, and that this concern negotiated, some time since, a large amount of bonds for one of our leading railroads. Bills of exchange have been drawn for the great bulk of these bonds, and sold by a banking firm here. Many of these bills have been paid, but rumor has it that there are $1,000,000 of them falling due the latter part of this month. Several large short contracts were closed up yesterday, and this, too, has taken away one of the sustaining elements of speculation.

During the afternoon affairs in Wall street were unsettled, with frequent fluctuations. The London Banking Company reported in trouble was the London Associate and European Banking Company, but their agent here denies the truth of the rumor. After the close of business

A DEFALCATION

was reported in a National Bank in Broadway, but on investigation it was discovered that there was no defalcation, although the Bank has been loaning freely to a sewing machine company, and the paper of the same has gone to protest. The Bank has a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $250,000. How far the Bank may become involved is a question of the future. The Bank is a member of the Clearing-House.

EXPORTS.

The total exports of produce from this port, ending to-day, amounted to $7,603,599, mixed values, which is an increase over last week of $626,124.

MONEY

more active this afternoon, and loaned up to 1 1-32, but finally closed at 7.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed tame, at 106¼ for 60 days, and 108¼ for sight.

The customs receipts were $368,000.

GOLD

closed at 109¼, after selling at 109⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32 3-64, 1, 5, and 7 per cent gold to flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $558,000.

Clearings, $380,000,000.

Governments steady.

STOCKS

weak, with a gradual decline in prices ranging from ½ to 2 per cent, until towards the close, when a recovery of ¼ to 1¼ per cent took place. The volume of the business was not so large as on previous days.

THE FAILURE

of a prominent sewing-machine company is reported. The stock

SALES

between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregated 48,000 shares, of which 21,300 were Western Union, 3,000 Union Pacific, 1,400 Wabash, 900 Pacific Mail, 2,400 Ohio, 4,900 New York Central, 2,400 St. Paul, 6,500 Lake Shore, 1,100 Erie, 600 Rock Island, 700 Northwestern.

STATE OF TRADE.

Inquiries among a large number of dealers here do not confirm the rumors of failures, although suspensions during the next few weeks would not be surprising. Trade is bad, and dealers find it difficult to pay their expenses and meet the demands upon them.

PACIFIC MAIL.

A special statement of the condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been made to the new Board of Directors, shows the receipts from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1873, to have been $3,012,300, and the expenditures, $2,950,555, leaving a balance of $62,000 as the earnings in five months. In this exhibit, it is understood, no allowance is made for insurance and wear and tear. It is said that the recent investigation into the disposition of the millions earned annually by the Company showed fraud, corruption, and mismanagement, and the necessity for a reorganization of the concern.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The associated banks hold $27,725,000 in legal tenders, a decrease of $655,000 since yesterday.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED BANKING REFORMS.

The *Post* says it is now accepted as a fact that several banks, including the largest one, not only in this city, but of the entire National Banks of the country, will oppose the report of the Clearing-House Committee of Nine and its conclusions, if necessary, to the extent of law. The Mercantile National Bank, corner of Broadway and Dey street, have lost heavily on loans to one of their customers, but not enough to affect their solvency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Directors of the Mercantile National Bank inform the public that very recently the late President, E. J. Blake, without their knowledge, made loans to a corporation in which he was interested. The loss if any, from this account, they believe, will not exceed the surplus; that at the meeting held to-day, Norman White was unanimously elected President, in place of E. J. Blake, resigned.

THE RAILROADS.

CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The California and Texas Company, whose notes went to protest some time ago, are proposing a compromise agreement with their creditors. Col. Tom Scott believes that a satisfactory solution of their difficulty will shortly be arrived at.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 18.—The employes at the car-works in this city have been clamorous for the privilege of working but eight hours per day for several years past. The Railroad Company have finally acceded to their demands by consenting to inaugurate the eight-hour system, to continue through the coming winter, the reduced time commencing yesterday morning.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The money market to-day did not materially differ from yesterday. There was evidently a full supply of currency, and rates appeared as if steadily returning to their former standard. Call loans met a good demand, being obtainable at 10 per cent for prime names. The banks have again withheld their usual weekly statement, but, I am creditably informed, intend resuming it next week.

FREE BANKING.

The Board of Trade Committee on Currency and Banking last night made a report declaring that the enactment by Congress of a Free Banking law would simplify the currency question; that the wants of the people would be further met by the creation by Congress of a convertible bond for which currency could be had when needed; that the payment of interest on deposits by National Banks should be prohibited, and that the reserve should be abolished, or, if continued, National Bank notes should equally with greenbacks constitute that reserve.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia requires personal service on all the absent defendants in the case of the alleged bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $362,575,611.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 18.—The wages of the Government employes at Rock Island Arsenal were yesterday reduced 6 per cent. About 400 men are now employed there, and it is believed to be the policy of the Government to keep the men employed as long as possible, and thus prevent much distress and want.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 18.—The Union printers in the daily *Ledger-Standard* office, in this city, are on a strike, and the proprietors are determined to run their office outside of the Union, and are sending out for non-union printers.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The condition of the manufacturing interests of New England continues slowly to improve. Within the last few days several mills have increased operations. In Southbridge, this State, the Central Mills, which have been running on half time for several weeks, are now on full time again, and in the large shoe-manufactories of Berwick, Me., one of which has been suspended for several weeks, the men are working on full time, and the forces will be largely increased by December. Still, in several of the large manufacturing places, many

OPERATIVES ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT;

methods for their relief in case of a hard winter are now being considered. In Fall River, at the suggestion of the Mayor, a large appropriation has been transferred by the City Government from the fund for highways, and to supply the wants of the laborers out of employment through the depression. Their necessities are the most urgent; and they are to be kept at work during the winter months at such rates as the city can afford to pay. From

MANCHESTER, N. H.,

the report is the most depressing of all. The effect of the panic on the manufacturers there is now more keenly felt than it was at first anticipated, and local business is at its lowest ebb. In the mills of the Amoskeag, Stark, and Langdon companies, notice was posted to-day, as a result of the last meeting of the agents of the corporations, that on and after the 1st proximo either a change will be made in the running time of the machinery or a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent on wages will go into operation. It is understood that the latter will most likely be the decision arrived at; and, in that event prices for board and rent must come down, and thus all classes in the city will more or less, be affected. The Manchester Print Works are running on short time, and will so continue unless orders to the contrary are received from the business headquarters in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STUDEBAKER BROS., OF SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18.—The Studebaker Bros. will redeem their sixty-day checks Dec. 3.

QUINCY, ILL., MANUFACTORIES.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 18.—Harris Beebe & Co.'s extensive plug tobacco factory, employing 500 hands, has closed for the winter. During the season the firm have paid tax on 1,862,000 pounds and manufactured 2,500,000. They will resume operations in the spring.

The breweries yesterday announced a reduction in the price of beer to $9.50 per barrel.

IN BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Pratt's Rolling-Mills at Black Rock have closed, throwing several hundred men out of employment. It is supposed that the suspension of the works is only temporary. By a careful investigation it is found that about 300 men are out of employment here now.

FLOUR MILLS SUSPENDED.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—Rodenfels, Seymour & Co., extensive flour mill operators, running one mill at Gosport, and the Chaney Mill near Winchester, made an assignment to James M. Montgomery, late last evening. The Assignee gave bond to-day in $75,000. The assets are supposed to be $65,000 to $70,000. Liabilities not known.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—The First National Bank at Anderson, Ind., suspended this morning.

CLAVENCE, Ia., Nov. 18.—On the 14th inst., the banking-house of Bent & Cottrell, of this place, was closed on an execution by the Sheriff, who has placed a guard over it.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 18.—The weather is cold, and hogs are coming forward more freely, and $3.50 is paid on 60 and 90 days' time. The banks report a constant improvement in finances.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Fifty thousand pounds in bullion were shipped from Southampton for New York to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Gold to the amount of $500,000 was bought in open market yesterday for shipment to New York.

CANADA.

Denial of Rumors Alleging Differences between the Governor-General and the New Cabinet—How the Old Cabinet Cast an Anchor to Windward—Hon. John A. Macdonald Declines a Nomination for Toronto—Riel Indicted for Murder—The Canadian Lumber Crop.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18.—Opposition papers having circulated the rumor that differences exist between the Governor-General and the new Minister, the answer is given, on the authority of the Ministry, that the statement is untrue and without any foundation.

It has been discovered that the out-going Ministry, a few hours before resigning, confirmed 100 official appointments and largely increased the salaries in various departments, that of customs alone being increased $75,000 this year.

So far as is known, only one of the new Cabinet Ministers is threatened with opposition to his re-election.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—At an influential meeting of city clergymen, last evening, it was decided to proceed with the establishment of a hospital for incurables. The project meets with general approval.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—Sir John A. Macdonald has declined the nomination for the Western District of Toronto, on the ground that it would be unfair to his Kingston constituents to leave them.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Information has been received at the Department of Justice that a true bill for murder has been found by the Grand Jury of Manitoba against Riel and Lepine.

The Dominion Government is reported to have information of serious disturbances among the Indian tribes in the Northwest.

Careful compilations show that there will be 7,500,000 feet of white pine taken out of the Ottawa lumber district this season, against 12,500,000 last year. There will be at least 2,250,000 feet of red pine. Wages are reduced $5 to $10 per month from last year's rate, and provisions are cheap.

A LIBEL.

Denial of a Foul Times Story—A Libel Suit to Be Instituted Against That Sheet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—Last Sunday morning's *Times* contained a highly improbable and sensational story about the wedded infelicities of a lately-married couple. The bride referred to is a well-known and popular young lady of Peoria. The husband is a runner for Keith Bros., of Chicago. The *Times* takes the part of the man, and charges on the unfortunate girl a series of heinous crimes, the details of which are disgusting in the extreme. As a matter of course the excitement here over the publication of such an article has been immense, and the matter has been town-talk for the past two days. To-night's Peoria *Review* contains, however, a point-blank refutation of each and every accusation. The whole story is declared false and libelous; and counter-charges are made against the husband, which, if true, make him worthy of the heaviest coat of tar and feathers Chicago can produce. This denial is made at the request and by the authority of the lady's parents, who are known throughout the West as highly respectable people. It is probable that suit will be commenced against the *Times* at an early day for heavy damages, and that that sheet and its informer will be made to prove the truth of what they assert or take the consequences. The sympathy of the community is with the girl, and her friends are confident of her innocence.

FIRES.

At Tipton, Mo.—Half the Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

TIPTON, Mo., Nov. 18.—A fire this morning destroyed about half the business portion of the town, including the Hazel House, the best hotel in Central Missouri. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000, on which there is very little insurance.

At Manchester, England—Loss, $500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A cotton-mill near Manchester burned to-day. The loss is $500,000.

In New York—Loss, $30,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Burdick's planing-mill, on West Twenty-fifth street, was burned last night. The loss is $30,000, partially insured.

RIVER AND CANAL.

Fleet of Propellers Detained by an Ice-Jam in Lachine Canal—Canal-Boats Sunk on the Hudson.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 18.—The through traffic on the Lachine Canal is completely blocked by a heavy ice-jam above Gabriel Locks. Among the steamers fast in the ice are the propellers Alma, Monroe, Calabria, Germania, City of Ottawa, Corinthian, the J. B. A., Mark Twain, Columbia, Shickaluna, Bruno, and Prussia. The ice in front of the Alma and Monroe is packed many feet thick, and, it is believed, reaches to the bottom of the canal. So early and severe a snap has not been experienced for years. The loss to shippers and forwarders, if the boats are obliged to remain where they are, will be great.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Twelve loaded canal-boats sunk at the wharves of this city during a storm last night.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. William P. Mellen.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The Hon. William P. Mellen, who was Special Agent of the Treasury under Secretary Chase, died yesterday, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in this city.

Mrs. E. M. Stanton.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Mrs. E. M. Stanton, widow of ex-Secretary of War Stanton, died to-day at Chestnut Hill, near this city.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The military telegraph from San Diego to Prescott, Arizona, via Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells, was completed to-day. The section from Maricopa Wells southwesterly to Tucson, will be completed Dec. 1. By the connection of this line with the Western Union at San Diego, Arizona is brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

FOREIGN.

Exciting Debate in the French Assembly on the Prolongation Resolutions.

Discovery of a Plot to Establish a Commune at Lyons.

Further Flattering Reports from the British Expedition in Ashantee.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Patrie* reports that a plot for the establishment of a Commune in Lyons has been discovered, and several arrests made.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—At the Bazaine trial to-day, Gen. Bourbaki testified that he undertook the mission to the Empress Eugenie in the belief that "it was the only means of saving the army at Metz.

AN EXCITING TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—In the Assembly to-day Gen. Changarnier presented a motion, agreed upon by the Right, for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. A long and stormy debate followed.

M. Laboulaye, reporter of the Committee on Prolongation, announced that it was impossible for the Government and Committee to come to terms.

M. Bertauld, one of the leaders of the Left Centre, and M. Prax, of Paris, a Bonapartist, made strong attacks on the Duke de Broglie, and called on him to leave the Ministry.

M. Jules Simon declared the unconditional prolongation of power equivalent to personal government. He warned the Assembly that MacMahon would constantly be able by messages like that of yesterday to bring undue influence to bear on its decisions. He demanded the definitive establishment of a Republic.

M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, spoke in defense of President MacMahon and his administration. The debate was adjourned without a division.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Aden says the Turkish Government has withdrawn its troops from the scene of the recent conflict in Arabia, and peace has been restored.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The latest dispatches received by the War Office from Sir Jarnot Woolsley, commanding the expedition against the Ashantees, give favorable accounts of its progress, and express strong hopes of success. The General writes exultantly of the excellent moral effect on the troops of the recent skirmishes with the savages.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Allen-Hogan Fight at Pacific City, Ia.—The Mill Broken Up in the Third Round, and a General Row Ensues—Hogan Claims "Foul"—The Affair Declared a Draw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—About 400 men left this morning on an excursion train to witness the Allen-Hogan prize-fight. They were met at Council Bluffs by twenty-five Iowa militia, under command of Col. Olmstead, who was acting under orders from Gov. Carpenter to prevent the fight in Iowa. Our train was searched for the principals, but they had crossed the river early in private carriages and were not found. No obstruction was placed in the way, and we moved on to Pacific City, 17 miles from the river, on the St. Joe Road, where the stakes were set and a ring made. Tom Riley, of Kansas City, was chosen referee, and William Carroll, of St. Louis, umpire. Allen was seconded by Arthur Chambers, champion of light weights, and Jack Madden, his trainer; Hogan by John Sweeney, of St. Louis, and Sherman Thurston, of Omaha.

HOGAN WON THE FIRST ROUND

he knocking Allen down, and he drew the first blood. In the second round, Allen struck a foul blow, hitting Hogan in the left groin and breaking his wind. Claims of "foul" were made, but the referee let the third round go on, in which Hogan was knocked down. Excited men then

CUT THE ROPES

and rushed into the ring with pistols in their hands, claiming that the victory belonged to Hogan on account of Allen's foul. Here the fight ended, the three rounds having occupied 16 minutes. The referee afterwards decided the fight

A DRAW.

on grounds, first, that Allen struck a foul, and, second, that the ropes were cut. Great indignation is felt here. That Allen struck foul was clear to every spectator, and Hogan had nothing to do with cutting the ropes.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Allen and Hogan, with their backers, left the city at an early hour in hacks. A train of five cars, with 300 passengers, left the depot at 9 a. m. At Council Bluffs the train was boarded by the Sheriff and two companies of militia, but they did not find any one to arrest. The conductor refused to allow them to go along. The train proceeded six miles south, when it took on Allen and Hogan. The fight took place at Pacific City, seventeen miles south of the Bluffs. Tom Riley, of Kansas City, was appointed referee. Hogan won the choice of positions. Allen shied his castor into the ring at 1:15, and Hogan at 1:30.

Round 1—Lively, beautiful sparring by both men, Allen working for Hogan's face, and Hogan at Allen's head and breast. It closed with a good, square knock-down for Hogan, with first blood.

Round 2—Allen gave Hogan a heavy foul under the belt, doubling him up, and nearly broke his wind. The second blow knocked Hogan down. The spectators shouted "Foul!" "Foul!" Reilly ordered the fight to go on.

Round 3—Hogan in bad shape, but fought bravely. Allen struck him a foul again. The spectators broke down the ring. Knives and pistols were freely displayed, and there was much excitement.

The referee on the train decided the fight a draw, on account of the spectators breaking the ring. Jim Eagan, stakeholder, says the men must fight again for the money now in his hands. Looney, who is responsible for the money, says he will pay it to Allen, which causes much excitement. Everybody considers Hogan unjustly treated.

Sheriff Mills, of the county where the fight took place, tried to arrest Allen and Hogan, but served the papers on the wrong men. All hands here to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—A number of sporting-men and others left this city last evening for Bartlette, on the K. C., St. Joe & C. B. Railroad, to witness the mill between Hogan and Allen. The sympathies of Nebraska bruisers, gamblers, &c., are with Hogan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 18.—Crowds of people went up from this city to witness the Allen-Hogan fight, and have returned much disgusted. The affair appears to have been little better than a farce.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 18.—A respectable and reliable gentleman from this city who witnessed the fight between Allen and Hogan to-day declared the whole thing appeared like a set-up job on the part of Omaha roughs to cheat Allen out of the stakes. Hogan never had the slightest show to win the fight, and even had he been able to come to time for another round, would have thereafter been a mere plaything in Allen's hands. When the ropes were cut and the fight broken up, Allen had not received a mark, while Hogan had his left eye closed, his nose was as big as a large potato, and his mouth swollen to twice its natural size.

WASHINGTON.

The Succession to Senator Carpenter's Place as Temporary Chairman of the Senate—Internal Revenue Receipts—The President's Message.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The succession to Senator Carpenter as caucus President of the Senate will come up at or before the holidays. It is presumed that Carpenter will anticipate the dilemma of his party colleagues by declining the nomination. Senator Anthony is weary of the position, and it is thought that Trelinghuysen will be chosen, in order to give the chair the reputation of his family austerity and purity. Little attempt will be made to reorganize the Committees in the Senate, as the new Senators were all provided with places during the special session of last March.

THE RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

for the eighteen days of November are about $4,750,000,—an increase of above one-quarter of a million over the same number of days in October, but this indicates that for the full month of November we shall fall $3,000,000 behind the maximum estimates, which are based upon last year's returns.

THE DESTINY OF THE MODOCS

is understood to be dispersion amongst a dozen or more tribes in and about the Indian Territory, although for the present they have been placed among the Quapaws.

DEATH OF SECRETARY STANTON'S WIDOW.

The death of the widow of the late Secretary Stanton at the suburban villa which was presented to her by subscription amongst the admirers of her husband has not been unanticipated in Washington. The domestic life of Mr. Stanton was of an unusually tender and affectionate character, and Mrs. Stanton has been neither in health nor spirits since her bereavement.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

is now in the throes of composition, piecemeal portions of it being prepared. Space will be left for reference to Cuba, so as to embrace the latest situation up to the meeting of Congress.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the past year, while showing a general increase of revenue of more than $2,000,000, shows a large falling off on the Washington branch, which has now been in competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad's connection about six months. The Company has spent in the Metropolitan branch, and expects to spend in new facilities and depot for the District of Columbia, more than $4,000,000 in the aggregate.

I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows was in session here to-day. The Grand Scribe's annual report shows the total Encampments to be 121; contributing members per last report, 479; initiations, 361; admitted by card, 53; reinstatements, 21; total accessions, 465. From the grand total of 5,342, 58 have withdrawn by card; 130 have been suspended; 6 expelled; and 22 died; leaving the present membership 5,126. The Past Chief Patriarchs number 1,154; Past High Priests, 789. The resources of the Encampments are $48,102.08. Receipts of the Encampments, $13,878.83; expenses of the Encampments, $9,962.93; dues to the Grand Encampment, $1,101.01; Patriarchs relieved, 323; widowed families relieved, 10; paid for the relief of Patriarchs, $3,395.82; paid for the relief of widowed families, $64.45; paid for burying the dead, $786; paid for other charitable purposes, $253.10. Total for relief and charity, $4,499.37.

Officers were elected as follows: Grand Patriarch, J. E. Barret, of Richmond; High Priest, Reuben Robinson, of New Albany; Senior Warden, John W. Smith, of Gosport; Junior Warden, John Morgan, of Huntingdon; Scribe, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, of Indianapolis; Sentinel, Christopher Toler; Deputy Sentinel, J. W. Watson; Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, N. P. Richmond, of Kokomo; Alternate, Leonidas Sexton, of Rushville. The Lodge, having installed officers, then adjourned sine die. The Grand Lodge of Indiana will be in session to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—A German lodge of I. O. O. F., designated as Arndt Lodge, No. 525, is to be instituted in this city this evening.

STORM IN THE EAST.

Damage Caused by Three Days of High Wind and Snow—A Vessel Wrecked Off Nahant—The Sound-Steamers in Danger—Railroad Train Delayed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The three days storm of snow, rain, and wind has caused much damage to property on the land and sea, and has occasioned several disasters along the coast. The most serious of which yet reported is the total wreck of an unknown vessel along shore. The storm was most violent. The Marblehead fishermen liken it to the great gale of September, 1869. The wrecked vessel is supposed to be the schoontr Robert Raikes, T. J. Conrad, Captain, owned by E. and E. K. Cole, of Provincetown. The pieces of the vessel were washed ashore at Nahant, and created the greatest excitement. It is conjectured that all on board were lost. She was a staunch vessel, and had a full crew. Large crowds have been on the Nahant beach all day, and to-night huge fires are burning to attract the sailors if they should still be afloat, and wreckers are scouring the beach in search of bodies that may be washed ashore. It is feared that other craft has gone down, as great quantities of debris have floated into the beaches since daylight.

There was some excitement in the neighborhood of Gloucester during the day by a report that a Portland steamer had been wrecked on the passage up, and the men of the life-boat were prepared to start out at a moment's notice, but as no trustworthy information came in, the report was decided to be unfounded. Of the sound steamers, only the Naragansett, of the Stonington line, got through last night. The passengers by the boats of the other lines reached this city late this evening.

The damage to the several railroads in this vicinity was considerable, but was repaired without great delay to business. The Bangor trains on the Eastern Road came through this morning with snow-plows.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—A violent southeast gale with rain began to-day, increasing to a perfect hurricane. There was a high sea in the harbor, and two vessels went on shore. The gale was the heaviest experienced for many years. The velocity of the wind was 55 miles per hour. Serious damage to shipping off the coast is feared.

TAX ON CAPITAL STOCK.

A Test Case to be Made in Rock Island County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 18.—The manufacturers of Rock Island County have engaged Judge Wilkinson, of Chicago, to prepare bills enjoining the extension and collection of taxes on the assessment of capital stock of corporations. The assessment of these corporations amounts to over $1,000,000, which does not include the $500,000 on railroads in the county. The County Clerk, under the direction of the State authorities, is now extending the tax as upon the assessment, and has engaged in its defense able counsel. The case will come up for consideration at an early day, and the result will be looked for with great interest, as the assessment on this class of property by the Board amounts to about one-ninth of the entire assessment of the county.

MEMPHIS.

Tributes to Noble and Self-Sacrificing Helpers During the Late Plague—An Expelled Alderman Tries to Be Reinstated.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who, when the yellow fever first broke out, came from Louisville and offered his services to the Howard Association gratis, and was in charge of the Infirmary, being on a visit to the city, was invited to the rooms of the Howards this evening to meet the members of the Association, when a magnificent silver service bearing the inscription "From the Howard Association, Memphis, to Dr. Luke P. Blackburn," with the names of the officers and members inscribed, was presented by President Langstaff. The Doctor was so taken aback that it was with difficulty he could respond. Immediately afterward, Mr. Keating, of the *Appeal*, in behalf of a number of citizens, presented Mr. Langstaff with a splendid gold-headed cane. The party then adjourned to the refreshment-room, where toasts were drank to President Grant for his timely aid in behalf of the poor and suffering, and our Northern brethren, who have so nobly responded to the cry of suffering from our city. Speeches were made by Mayor Johnson, Gen. Smith, and a number of others.

S. W. Rhodes, Observer of the Signal Service at this station, is at his post again, after a severe attack of yellow fever. When the epidemic was first announced, he joined the Howard Association, and worked zealously until stricken down.

Paul Cicalla, late Alderman from the South Ward, recently expelled from the Board for malfeasance in office, has sued out a writ of mandamus before Judge Halsey, of the Second Circuit Court, to compel the Board to reinstate him. The writ is returnable next Monday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Statutes of Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The statutes of the State of Nebraska are completed, and delivered to the Secretary of State for distribution. It is a fine piece of work, and reflects great credit on the State Printers.

Libel-Suit Against a Dubuque Newspaper.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 18.—The libel-suit against Hall & Carver, proprietors of the *Herald*, was dismissed to-day in the District Court of Bremer County. Last May, suit was brought against them by the Postmaster of Waverly, who had them indicted by the Grand Jury. The case has just come on and been dismissed by the District-Attorney, the State paying the costs.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—1 a. m.—The barometer is rising in the Southern States, with falling temperature, northwesterly winds, and clear weather. Northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow prevail in the Ohio Valley, and southward over Tennessee; northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and very low temperature in the Northwest, and thence to Missouri; northwesterly winds and cloudy weather at last reports prevailed on the Lower Lakes and over New England and the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence southward to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, occasional light snow in the latter State, clearing weather very low temperature. For Tennessee and the Gulf, northwesterly winds, low temperature, clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow, cold and cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon. For the Middle States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, low temperature, and clearing weather. For New England, westerly and northwesterly winds; occasional snow and cloudy weather, and clearing by the afternoon, with falling temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Portland and Eastport. Reports are missing from all the lakes, New England, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific stations; also partly from the Southwest, the Northwest, and the extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.34	15	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Cairo	30.26	28	N. W., light	..	Light snow.
Chicago	29.81	23	N. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.09	25	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.61	34	W., brisk	..	Light snow.
Cleveland	29.52	37	N. E., brisk	..	Clear.
Denver	30.19	26	S., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.13	8	N. W., fresh	..	Fair.
Detroit	29.50	30	N. E., brisk	..	Threat'ning
Davenport	30.05	15	N. W., fresh	.01	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.17	2	Calm	..	Threat'ning
Keokuk	30.06	16	N. W., brisk	.04	Clear.
Leav'nw'rth	30.20	25	N., fresh	..	Clear.
La Crosse	29.70	12	N., brisk	..	Clear.
Marquette	30.14	18	N. W., brisk	..	Clear.
St. Paul	29.89	7	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Toledo	29.60	32	W., brisk	..	Light snow.
Yankton	30.56	16	N. W., gentle	..	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 18.—The weather has been very dark for the last two days. There is snow to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The weather is cold, with a perfect tornado blowing from the north.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—The high wind which prevailed on Sunday rose to a gale last evening, and a furious snow-storm prevailed this morning. The roads are all blocked up. The storm is still raging.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Telegraph reports from New England and the interior of this State represent that the storm which prevailed last night was the most severe for years.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—During four days past Charles Kinzy and several others have been under examination at Redwood City, San Mateo County, for the murder of A. Green, at Pescadero, in a fight for the possession of land. The magistrate finally dismissed them to-day, and all parties returned to Pescadero. The people met in mass-meeting to-night and gave the accused till to-morrow noon to leave the place forever; also passed resolutions denouncing severely the action of the authorities in letting them go free. The people have rearrested the prisoners.

DESTITUTION.

Fearful Suffering Among the Farmers of Osceola County.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 18.—Reports continue to come here of great suffering among the homesteaders in Osceola County. Twisted hay and seed-grass is the only fuel that nine-tenths of the people have, while their food and clothing are insufficient for the necessities of life. Several women have died in childbirth from a want of proper food and exposure to the cold. Many families are leaving on foot, having sold their cattle and horses to keep them alive. The Homesteaders' Protective Association of that county appeals earnestly for help at once, or many must perish by starvation and cold.

SMALL-POX IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—There are sixty cases of small-pox reported in this city. The disease is so far almost entirely confined to the West Side, and seems to be increasing. The Board of Education last night passed a resolution compelling the pupils of the public schools to be vaccinated.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 18.—An old citizen named Robert McCrary, aged about 80 years, committed suicide by hanging, in this city, last night.

SAFE.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—The United States steamer Ada, supposed to be lost, is safe.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—PLUMB—At the residence of the bride's parents, 8 Seymour-st., Nov. 18, by the Rev. John Gordon, William L. Evans and Miss Sarah Plumb.

BROWN—THOMPSON—In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. L. H. Reid, Edward C. Brown and Emma, second daughter of the late O. H. Thompson, all of Chicago.

TOWER—SIMONS—On Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, Evanston, Ill., Mr. James A. Tower, of New York, and Laura E., youngest daughter of Leonard Simons, Esq., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ New York and Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—In Austin, Nov. 18, Minnie L., only child of Jesse B. and Hattie E. Thompson, aged 14 mos.

WHITING—At Franklin, La., Nov. 17, Benjamin S. Whiting, Jr., formerly of Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

750 CASES PRIME ASSORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be offered at our Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 9½ a. m. This will include a large line of WARM LINED GOODS and SUCKER BOOTS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Regular Thursday's Sale,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, NOV. 20.

Open and Top Buggies
Democrat Wagons,
Express Wagons,
Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS SALE,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.

Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, White Goods, Gents' Overshirts, Jackets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. Laces, Rufflings, Embroideries, Edgings, &c. Wax Dolls, Toys, Games, and China Ware. Knit Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c. Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE

Friday Morning, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,

consisting of new and elegant PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS in great variety, new and second-hand Wardrobes, walnut and marble-top Bureaus, Lounges, washstands, 100 new and second-hand Stoves, 25 crates Crockery in open lots, and a FULL LINE of BLANKETS, Comforters, Plated Ware, and a general assortment of housekeeping goods, &c., &c., &c. Also,—to builders,—2 hoisting machines, complete, without ropes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STONE-YARD
AT AUCTION,

No. 518 Lumber-st., on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 O'Clock p. m.

The entire stock and fixtures of a Stone Yard, and lease of ground. Also, 2,500 feet dressed and undressed stone; Engine and Boiler, in good order; Shafting, 4 large Derricks, Stone-Trucks and Wagons, 3 sets Harness, 1 Horse, Sheds and Stables, Gang-Saws, Rubbing-Beds, Stove and Pipe, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Terms, cash. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, we shall offer a large line of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

Consisting of Woolen Goods, Nubias, Scarfs, Cloths and Overcoatings, Hosiery, Towels, Comfortables, Fancy Goods, Linens and Embroideries, Lace Rufflings, Collars, &c., &c.

Also, a Magnificent Collection of

Feathers and Artificial Flowers.

These goods must be sold.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRY GOODS, ETC.,

Consisting of Men's Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Knit Goods, Hoods, Fancy Goods, etc. Great bargains in this sale.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

Auctioneers, Furniture Dealers, and Manufacturers' Agents, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

This day, commencing at 9½ a. m., a large assortment of first-class medium and second-hand

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Book and Show Cases, Bureaus, What-Nots, Carpets, Crockery, Glass and Plated-Ware, Mattresses, &c., &c.

ALSO, 100 PARLOR, COOK, AND OFFICE STOVES.

Also, the contents of a Retail Grocery, 30 Sets of Single and Double Harness, and an Assortment of Ladies' and Children's

FURS.

Furniture, &c., sold at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY	Cutters, Buggies, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.
ON THURSDAY	Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.
ON SATURDAY	Household Goods & Merchandise.

By L. C. COHEN & CO.,

Auctioneers, No. 65 South Canal-st.

On Wednesday Nov. 19, at 10 a. m.,

We shall sell a

SPLENDID LOT OF FURNITURE,

Carpets, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Wardrobes, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Sewing-Machines, Desks, Pictures, &c. Also 150 Sets of Furs, Hats, Caps, and Gloves.

L. C. COHEN & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, of all kinds of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, including Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. Also, Office Desks, New and Second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c. Will continue the sale of Furs.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise at auction this week. WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at our salesroom, 41 South Canal-st., commencing at 10 a. m. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

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1st. That the ol tions are essenti fraudulent. Havi principles to carry have become mer prises, making a s to each other, but the proceeds of p honest legislation any healthful refo the pretended effo out and demorali is altogether vain

2d. That the tari vogue is a cunning many for the bene that its effect is to ducts to exchange the quantity of tected" goods they buy.

3d. That railro more than a fair r the capital actuall and that when, i they claim divide stock and fraud State may rightfull protection of the p discriminations localities are in vi should be prohibite

4th. That subsid money, land, or railway, steamship rations, are flagra powers of governm the gravest dange and tending to pro extravagance, sp financial disaster.

The general ch CHICAGO TRIBU established to nee It is always indep less in the express In its news departm to no paper in th The Weekly Editio fully prepared sum of the week, brou hour of going to pr Literary, politics cial, and agricult constitute, as he features of the We no pains will be s its attractiveness ments. Its marke surpassed, embrac mation which farm the intelligent tra ness, both as seller

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